

3,000 Indian Troops Arrive In Sri Lanka to Enforce Accord

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A peacekeeping force of 3,000 Indian troops arrived Thursday and deployed across Sri Lanka's Jaffna peninsula as part of the two nations' new accord to end the four-year Tamil separatist conflict.

The troops, under terms of the agreement signed Wednesday by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President J. R. Jayewardene, were to render military assistance if requested by Sri Lanka.

Their arrival signaled that New Delhi's role in the affairs of its island neighbor will be extensive.

In addition to taking on a peace-keeping role, Indian Air Force planes were used Thursday to help redeploy units of the Sri Lankan Army from the north of the country to Colombo, where they could help the hard-pressed government of Mr. Jayewardene following a surge of popular Sinhalese discontent.

"I don't know how long the troops will stay at this stage," said the Indian high commissioner, Jayantilal Nafis Dixit. "We have come in. There are tasks to be fulfilled to the mutual satisfaction of both governments."

While the Indian official made it clear that there would be coordination with the Sri Lankan Army, it also was apparent that New Delhi was determined to define for itself when or if, its active role in Sri Lankan affairs would be completed.

When asked if Sri Lanka could change its mind about the desirability of the presence of Indian troops on its soil, Mr. Dixit said: "When you come to something jointly, you can't change your mind unilaterally. There has been a meeting of the minds so far, why should it change?"

The troops are to help in the disarming of ethnic-Tamil separatist guerrillas. The rebels, fighting for a separate state in Sri Lanka's north and east, have yet to agree officially to the peace accord.

While Sri Lankan officials initially reported Thursday morning that some 1,600 Indian troops were being landed, Mr. Dixit put the number Thursday afternoon at 3,000 and indicated that more could be on the way.

The emerging presence of Indian forces and the clashing of Mr. Gandhi on Thursday morning in Colombo by a member of the Sri Lankan Navy gave an increased air of urgency to a situation already highly charged.

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"wrecked his brain" but has no knowledge of a formal document the president reportedly signed in December 1985 approving the weapons sales as part of an arms-for-hostage deal.

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Testifying at the nationally televised Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Regan said that the former director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, and the former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, urged him not to make details of the controversy public last November.

Mr. Regan also said he has



A Sri Lankan sailor struck Rajiv Gandhi with the butt of his rifle on Thursday as the Indian prime minister was reviewing a guard of honor in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi, who was hit on the head, neck and shoulder, was not hurt.

Regan Says He Urged Ending Sales to Iran

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The former White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, told congressional investigators Thursday that he repeatedly advised President Ronald Reagan to abandon secret arms sales to Iran, once telling the president that "we've been smothered again."

Testifying at the nationally televised Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Regan said that the former director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, and the former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, urged him not to make details of the controversy public last November.

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On Wednesday, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, in his own testimony to the committee, reluctantly conceded that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North must have lied either to him or in sworn testimony before the committee.

Mr. Meese's statement cast new doubt on Colonel North's credibility, a central issue in the 11 weeks of hearings. The colonel, as a National Security Council staff member, was a key figure in the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Regan agreed with Mr. Rudman. Republican of New Hampshire, took note of Admiral Poindexter's actions and said one of the greatest tragedies of the affair was that President Reagan "was so ill-served and deceived by members of his own staff."

Mr. Regan agreed with Mr. Rudman that Admiral Poindexter had done the president "a grave disservice" by keeping him in the dark about the fund diversion.

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See INQUIRY, Page 6

Bomb in Johannesburg Hurts 68 Near Barracks

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A powerful bomb planted under a pickup truck exploded Thursday next to a military barracks in central Johannesburg, wounding 68 persons, including several soldiers.

It was the second blast in South Africa's biggest city this month and the 11th this year.

A Red Cross medical center about 120 feet (37 meters) from the explosion bore much of the brunt of the blast and ambulances ferried an undisclosed number of injured from the building.

The explosion gouged a crater in a road between the brick barracks and a movie house, and shattered windows in buildings for several blocks.

Official spokesman said 68 persons of all races, about five of them soldiers, were taken to the hospital, mainly for cuts and shock.

It was the most serious attack near a South African military installation since 1983, when 19 persons died in a car bomb blast near air force headquarters in Pretoria.

Police declined to speculate on the origin of the bomb, which caused a floor in the barracks to collapse and propelled wreckage more than 300 feet.

[An African National Congress spokesman, Tom Sebina, in Lusaka, Zambia, said the ANC was "waiting to hear whether any of our units were involved." The Associated Press reported.]

Guerillas of the ANC, fighting against white minority rule, have stepped up a bombing campaign in recent months.

President Pieter W. Botha called Thursday for national unity against what he called "godless Communist forces" and implicitly denounced more than 50 white South African liberals who met the ANC in Senegal earlier this month.

"I call upon all South Africans who love this country to stand together against these forces of evil and not to associate with them in any way whatsoever," he said.

Mr. Botha called the blast "dastardly and callous."

Thursday's explosion is expected to fuel rightist criticism of the liberals, whose leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert is due to return to South Africa on Friday.

After the blast, frightened residents standing in streets strewn with glass shards told of buildings that shook as if in an earthquake. Earlier this month four people

Standard Chartered, the U.K. bank, is about to sell its South African holdings. Page 11.

were injured when a limpet mine exploded at a Johannesburg hotel. In May a remote-controlled car bomb blew up outside the Magistrate's Courts, killing four white policemen.

At least four Soviet-designed limpet mines exploded in the Cape Town area last week, but caused no injuries.

See ARMS, Page 6

The Polish Connection

Flea Markets Boom in East Europe

By Jackson Dichi
Washington Post Service

PANCEVO, Yugoslavia — Hundreds of cars were parked in ragged lines across a weedy field here on a hot Saturday morning. Their hoods draped with beach towels and covered with the goods Yugoslavs are looking for: auto parts, blue jeans, hair dryers, even a stray blood-pressure gauge.

This is one of the five weekend flea markets established in the public of Serbia for private citizens, theoretically meant for the exchange of their old household goods. Similar markets exist around the shortage-plagued nations of Communist-ruled Eastern Europe, serving a small but important role in satisfying consumers.

The curious thing about this place, though, was its merchants. Of more than 500 cars parked on the field one recent day, only three bore Yugoslav license plates. And although plenty of Yugoslav buyers were present, the charter of the salesmen sounded less like Serbo-Croatian than, well, Polish. "It's true," one of them confessed. "But you're not supposed to notice that. Better say it was Chinese."

See TRADE, Page 6

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, a traditional Hindu greeting mark on his forehead, explained Thursday in New Delhi how he had been struck with a rifle by a Sri Lankan sailor.

Kiosk

Reagan's Cancer To Be Removed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has had a recurrence of skin cancer and will go to Bethesda Naval Hospital on Friday to have additional tissue removed from his nose under local anesthesia, his spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, Marin Fitzwater, said tests showed that a lesion removed Wednesday from Mr. Reagan's nose was a basal cell epithelioma and that a "further excision of tissue" was required. He said the epithelioma is the same type of skin cancer as the two basal cell carcinomas removed from Mr. Reagan's nose in 1985. The two forms of skin cancer are rarely dangerous.

U.S. Seeks Help in Gulf Mine Sweep

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The United States looked to its allies on Thursday for help in minesweeping operations in the Gulf as high winds and heavy swells prevented the reflagged Kuwaiti supertanker Bridgeton from loading oil.

Diplomats in London said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher probably would decide Friday how Britain should respond to a U.S. request for help.

The U.S. ambassador to Britain, Charles H. Price, met with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for 30 minutes Thursday. He later strongly hinted that he had asked for British help.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Caspar M. Weinberger held talks with Defense Minister Andre Giraud of France. France has a fleet of more than 20 dozen minesweeping and minesweeping ships. Reagan administration officials said that Mr. Weinberger was seeking help from France, Britain and Italy in U.S. efforts to remove mines in the Gulf.

"We would like to see help from others," said an administration official, who asked not to be identified, as Mr. Giraud and Mr. Weinberger met at the Pentagon.

Pentagon officials declined to comment on the meeting.

In Washington, U.S. military officials said a navy helicopter crashed Thursday in the Gulf on a routine transport mission, killing one person and leaving three missing. A spokesman for the U.S. Central Command said five other persons aboard the helicopter were recovered safely after the craft crashed into the central Gulf while attempting to land on the U.S. Navy ship *La Salle*.

A French naval task force left the French Mediterranean port of Toulon on Thursday for a mission to protect French interests in the Gulf region. France and Iran broke diplomatic ties July 17.

The aircraft carrier battle group will take about two weeks to reach the Gulf area, passing through the Suez Canal.

The unusual storm that delayed loading of the Bridgeton enveloped Kuwait in a haze of swirling sand Wednesday night, and rain fell in some areas. It was the first mid-summer rain in more than 40 years.

Oil industry sources said it appeared unlikely that the Bridgeton, which was damaged by a mine last week as it neared Kuwait, would be loaded by U.S. warships, could load before Friday. Shipping sources said they did not believe the Kuwaiti tanker could begin its nearly 600-mile

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Republicans apologized for a campaign report accusing Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, above, of Communist sympathies. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Hungary encourages a study of the causes behind an increasing suicide rate. Page 5.

■ Democratic candidates and Democratic governors do little to disturb the tranquility on an island in Michigan. Page 6.

■ U.S. doctors are debating the ethics of maintaining patient confidentiality in the face of the AIDS spread. Page 2.

■ General Manuel Noriega of Panama appears to be digging in for a fight. Page 2.

■ The U.S. index of leading indicators rose 0.8 percent in June. Page 11.

Dow close: UP 27.90
The dollar in New York:
DM 2 Yen 1 FF
1.855 1.593 149.50 6.166

explain the evolutionary success of amphibians and other water animals and may even underlie the traditional use of frogs as remedies in folk medicine.

The story of Dr. Zasloff's discovery of magainins is the kind of scientific detective story seldom found in modern research. It is the tale of how a single, elegantly simple observation led, with a speed rare in science, to the unfolding of a new area of animal biology.

It vividly illustrates Louis Pasteur's dictum that, in science, "chance favors only the prepared mind." Apparently acting in a way different from any known antibiotic, the magainins can kill a wide range of invaders, including bacteria of many kinds, fungi, and parasites such as those that cause malaria. And there is a possibility that they will also work against some viruses and cancers.

Dr. Zasloff's mind was ripe for such an insight that, in science, "chance favors only the prepared mind."

Like thousands of scientists who have used the African clawed frog, *Xenopus laevis*, for experiments, Dr. Zasloff had taken the animal's hardness for granted until that day last July, when years of wondering about biological defense mechanisms suddenly made him see a wound on a frog's belly through new eyes.

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, a former deputy director for science at the institute, compared Dr. Zasloff's moment of illumination to that of Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin because he noticed that bacteria did not grow on culture dishes contaminated with a certain mold.

"It takes more than just seeing," Dr. Stetten said. "You've got to be aware of what you're looking at."

The first thing Dr. Zasloff did after his insight was examine tissue from a healing frog wound under the microscope, looking for congregating white blood cells and other signs of the normal infection-fighting process seen in a healing wound in humans. They were absent. That persuaded him that his intuition was right: there must be some other, previously undiscovered biological defense system at work.

Dr. Zasloff's mind was ripe for such an insight that, in science, "chance favors only the prepared mind."

See RESEARCH, Page 6

Scientific Sleuth, and a Frog, Solve a Medical Mystery

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One day last summer, Dr. Michael Zasloff was watching an African clawed frog swim in its tank in his laboratory at the National Institutes of Health when he suddenly noticed something that stunned him.

It was the wound on the frog's belly, a surgical cut made by Dr. Zasloff a few days earlier to remove the ovaries — a procedure he had done hundreds of times on frogs in the preceding five years. The wound was clean, closed and healing perfectly, just as all the others had done.

But for the first time, Dr. Zasloff wondered: Why should that be? The murky water in the tank teemed with bacteria that should have caused a serious infection.

"It struck me at that moment that we were seeing a medical miracle," said the 41-year-old scientist, who is chief of the genetics

branch at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

That miracle — the African clawed frog's astonishing ability to heal itself, even when surrounded by microscopic enemies — launched Dr. Zasloff on a determined search for the explanation.

Within a few months, he found it: a previously unknown family of powerful natural antibiotics, dubbed "magainins" from the Hebrew word for "shield," whose discovery holds the hope of both new treatments for many human infections and a deeper understanding of animals' defenses against disease.

Apparently acting in a way different from any known antibiotic, the magainins can kill a wide range of invaders, including bacteria of many kinds, fungi, and parasites such as those that cause malaria. And there is a possibility that they will also work against some viruses and cancers.

Dr. Zasloff believes magainins may help

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Printed

As AIDS Spreads, U.S. Doctors Debate Ethics of Confidentiality

By Lindsey Gruson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a Boston man was recently told he was infected with the AIDS virus, he asked his doctor to keep the information confidential. The man said he planned to file for divorce and that if his wife were told, it would complicate matters.

The physician tried to persuade his patient to tell his wife so she would get tested. When he refused, the doctor personally informed the woman, risking substantial civil damages under Massachusetts' strict confidentiality law, which requires written consent from a patient to disclose AIDS test results.

The Massachusetts case, which doctors and those who study medical ethics say is only one of several similar incidents around the United States, illustrates how many physicians and health authorities struggling to prevent the spread of AIDS are beginning to tip the delicate balance between the right to privacy and the need to know.

Like the Boston physician, who did not want to be identified, a growing number of doctors, ethicists and legislators now argue that the sanctity of the doctor-patient relationship must give ground to society's need to protect itself, despite warnings that this could discourage people from seeking medical advice, thus hindering efforts to slow the disease's spread.

"The right to privacy is absolute until it infringes on other people's right to safety," said Dr. M. Roy Schwartz, assistant executive vice president for medical education and science at the American Medical Association. "Physicians not only have a responsibility to treat, but also a responsibility to prevent disease."

Dr. Schwartz and many other physicians say that carriers of the AIDS virus who do not tell sexual partners or refuse to take precautions are like a drunk driver or a gunman who fires into a crowded area. "Society has the right to protect itself," he said.

Dozens of states are considering laws to identify and track both victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and carriers of the virus who have not come down with the disease, a step rejected by the federal Centers for Disease Control as overly intrusive and burdensome.

Most measures include some clauses to protect confidentiality. But they expand the number of people with access to the information, providing many more opportunities for intentional and unintentional disclosure.

"There's a move away from absolute privacy," said Richard Merritt, the director of the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project at George Washington University. He noted that a Wisconsin law, one of dozens of such measures passed last year, allows the results of tests for the AIDS virus to be disclosed to doctors, hospitals, employers, professional review groups and funeral directors, among others.

At stake, both proponents and opponents of increased disclosure say, is the country's ability to contain the AIDS epidemic. Many officials say that increased disclosure will be counterproductive, discouraging carriers of the virus from seeking help and accelerating the disease's spread. They say even the strictest privacy laws are often honored only in the breach.

"There's a belief that more disclosure solves the

problem," said Janitor Goldman, the acting director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Project on Privacy and Technology. "But disclosure won't cure AIDS. It may, in fact, further the disease. In the end, you are going to deter people from being tested. The benefits of confidentiality outweigh the possibility that someone may be injured."

Federal officials have estimated that 1.5 million Americans are already infected with the virus and are presumed capable of transmitting it through blood transfusions or sexual intercourse.

Public health officials say that the best solution is through counseling to encourage infected people to inform their sexual partners themselves and that most agree to do this.

So far, 38,000 cases of AIDS have been reported to federal authorities, who predict a total of 270,000 cases by the end of 1991. Although nine out of 10 patients have been members of high-risk groups, like homosexuals or intravenous drug users, health officials warn that without precautions, the disease may soon spread among heterosexuals.

That has spurred wide-ranging efforts to protect the uninfected, often by overriding a patient's right to privacy. Several states have passed laws regarding the confidentiality of AIDS test results.

In what many medical and legal authorities consider the most intrusive package of laws, the Illinois Legislature this year passed 17 AIDS-related measures, including several that require physicians, hospitals, laboratories, blood centers and other health care facilities

to report the names of all carriers and to provide their names to school officials and employers.

The California Medical Association voted in March to support a proposal that would allow doctors in that state, which has the strictest confidentiality laws in the country, to tell the spouses of carriers of the AIDS virus about their partners' affliction.

The conflict between the patient's privacy and duty to society is as old as the medical profession. But the 100 percent fatality rate of AIDS patients has raised the stakes. So has the widespread discrimination faced by both victims of the disease and carriers of the virus. The result has been a legal conundrum and dozens of lawsuits. Some charge physicians with breach of confidentiality; others contend they should have given out more information.

The American Medical Association passed a resolution at its annual meeting in Chicago last month that reaffirmed the vital importance of a confidential doctor-patient relationship but noted that confidentiality was not absolute.

The Hippocratic oath, taken by all doctors before they can practice medicine, requires physicians to jealously guard patient confidentiality. In cases not involving AIDS, many courts have ruled that patient confidentiality is inviolable.

But in the last decade an increasing number of courts have concluded that health care professionals have an overriding duty to warn potential victims. A physician, these courts said, must disclose information if a patient poses a predictable risk to another person.

WORLD BRIEFS

Norway and Soviet Expel Diplomats

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway said Thursday that it had been involved "in fits and starts" in diplomatic exchanges with Moscow and that the Soviet Union had sought sensitive submarine technology.

Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said Norway had asked second secretary at the Soviet Embassy and two trade delegation members to leave the country for spying. The Kremlin retaliated by expelling a Norwegian diplomat, he said.

"We cannot accept that illegal intelligence activities should be carried out in Norwegian territory," he said. The Norwegian Justice Ministry, which coordinated investigations into the Soviet officials' activities, had been trying to obtain equipment for use in submarine technology as well as in other areas.

Rain Slows Rescuers in Northern Italy

SONDRIO, Italy (AP) — Rain slowed rescue operations on Thursday in this Alpine area devastated by a landslide that left one person dead and 27 others unaccounted for, authorities reported.

Rocky earth and mud went down a mountain side on Thursday and buried the Alpine villages of Sant'Antonio Mongioie, Montjovis and Poma del Diavolo along the Adda River. The villages were evacuated after flooding near the Swiss border on July 20 that claimed 19 lives.

The area is still considered unsafe and remains closed to traffic. Experts were quoted by news agencies as saying that a lake that had formed when tons of rubble cut the Adda River in two points is now in danger of overflowing and flooding more villages.

Tokyo Weighs Stiffer Export Controls

TOKYO (NYT) — Japan's government has proposed legislation to toughen penalties for illegal exports of militarily sensitive technology to Communist bloc countries, officials said Thursday.

The proposed legislation is in response to American anger over the Toshiba Machine Co.'s illegal sale of propeller-making equipment to the Soviet Union. The equipment is used in building submarines.

Government officials predict that the proposal will encounter opposition in the Diet, or parliament, because it many Japanese manufacturers' issues are automatically linked with Japan's military past. This has made it difficult for the government to push through a range of defense-related measures, including attempts to crack down on suspected spies.

Minor Party Delays Talks in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — The first meeting between the ruling party and the main opposition party in replacing South Korea's martial law committee was canceled Thursday after members of a minor party occupied the meeting room.

The demonstrators, members of the opposition Korea National Party, demanded a role in revising the document to allow for popular elections the next president, witnesses said. This presented a meeting between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Remunification Democratic Party.

The ruling party had promised to deal with the smaller party separately after talking first with the Remunification Democratic Party to help facilitate political negotiations on promised constitutional and electoral reform. But the Korea National Party, as well as another opposition group, vowed to prevent the meeting by force, saying they were not represented in the talks and this "was counter to the principles of parliamentary politics."

Bipartisan Backing for U.S. AIDS Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Members of Congress from both political parties announced Thursday that they will sponsor legislation to create a \$400 million program to expand voluntary AIDS testing while guaranteeing confidentiality and counseling.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, said the bill incorporates the recommendations of health officials and would include injunctions and civil penalties to prevent dissemination against those who test positive for acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The bill would guarantee confidentiality with certain exceptions: disclosure to blood banks, state health officers, spouses and other known sexual contacts and to health workers who might have been exposed to the AIDS virus.

For the Record

At least 28 persons were killed when Brazilian police stormed a prison in São Paulo where 250 armed inmates were holding 30 hostages. The uprising ended after a seven-hour battle. More than 30 were injured.

The Hoffman affair was postponed Thursday by a strike following Wednesday's killing of at least eight persons by soldiers during what had been a peaceful demonstration in Rio-de-Príncipe.

High winds cut short another descent by divers in a minisubmarine to the wreckage of the Triton. French organizers of the expedition said Thursday.

Three British newspapers — The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times — lost an appeal Thursday to a five-member panel of the Lords in the House of Lords to overturn a ban on publishing "spycatcher," the memoirs of a retired British intelligence agent.

A Soviet spacecraft returned Thursday to Earth with Salyut's first spaceman and two Soviet cosmonauts, one of whom ended nearly 18 months in space to undergo tests for a heart problem.

The governor of the Philippine Central Bank, Jose B. Fernandez, and 22 people used when the government filed charges Tuesday of ill-gotten wealth against the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos. The civil suit named a former central bank governor, Jaime Laya, and former prime minister, Cesar Virata.

TRAVEL UPDATE

New U.S. Group Seeks Airline Safety

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A nonprofit U.S. organization was formed Thursday to represent airline passengers and lobby for improvements in flying safety and airline service.

Leaders of the group, the Airline Passengers of America, said they wanted the Reagan administration to spend billions of dollars to promote safety and better service by tapping an existing trust fund that has been earmarked for improvements at U.S. airports.

For a \$48 annual fee, the organization will provide a telephone (800-992-2334) to help airline passengers with their problems.

Court Bans Strike at French Airline

CRETEIL, France (AP) — A court ruled Thursday night that a strike called for this weekend by pilots of the French domestic airline Air Inter was illegal and ordered that it be suspended.

Presiding Judge Henri Boileau stressed the "unreasonable character of the demands of the two unions calling the strike, which would fall on the first big weekend departure by August vacationers, traditionally of the heaviest travel weekends in France."

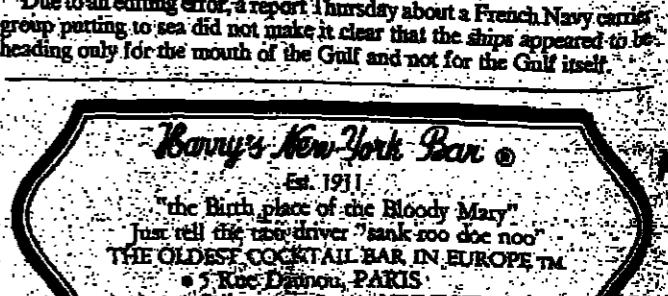
The planned strike was to demand that Air Inter's future Airbus A-300 planes be equipped to accommodate a navigator as a third crew member in the cockpit, instead of only a pilot and co-pilot. Air Inter has been plagued for 15 weeks by daily work stoppages by air traffic controllers, a protest over pay.

Motorists are expected to join the French roads this weekend as the August vacation exodus begins. The worst trouble spots are expected to be on the main highway south from Paris and roads from the capitals of Brittany and the southwest.

The Philippines will receive Japanese tourists to begin visits beginning in October, the official Philippine News Agency said Thursday, quoting Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel. Mr. Laurel said that the action resulted from Japan's visa requirement for Filipinos and that it would help monitor the whereabouts of Japanese who allegedly enter the country to recruit women for prostitution.

Correction

Due to an editing error, a report Thursday about a French Navy carrier group sailing to sea did not make it clear that the ship appeared to be heading only for the mouth of the Gulf and not for the Gulf itself.



Panamanian General Digs In

Noriega Disregards U.S. Complaints, Stirs Nationalism

By Larry Rohter
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Hoisted on banners carried in government-organized demonstrations, posted on billboards, scrawled on walls, a single slogan is seen everywhere in Panama these days: "Not one step back."

The phrase is intended to refer to the 10th anniversary of the Panama Canal treaties and Panama's determination to attain full sovereignty over the waterway. But it is also a concise expression of the attitude General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's military强人, has taken as efforts aimed at curtailing his spread and gain force.

That intransigence has been on display all this week, even as the country experienced a highly successful two-day general strike. Af-

ter the closing of three opposition newspapers, General Noriega on Monday ordered helicopters and troops to attack the home of his former second in command, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, who preceded General Noriega as commander of the country's Defense Forces and has harbored presidential ambitions of his own in the past, said publicly that it was time for General Noriega to step down.

As yet, there are no indications that any of the 19 members of the military high command feel the same way. But General Noriega is said to have moved on Colonel Diaz in part to discourage such sentiment from developing among his possible successors and their more than 15,000 troops.

"If he had wanted, he could just have turned off the power and the water at Diaz Herrera's house," said Ricardo Arias Calderon, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Party. "If he sent the troops in on a spectacular raid, it is because he intended to warn others in the military not to try the same thing." As a result of the general's hard line, there is a growing sense that the political stakes have increased and the battle for ultimate control of this strategically situated country has moved into a new and more dangerous phase.

"This is a different Panama than it was even last week," said Roberto Barnes of the Panama Executive Association, one of 106 predominantly middle-class groups that form the Civil Crusade dedicated to bringing General Noriega down. "With these latest actions, we've now moved into a full-fledged military dictatorship."

Late last week, there were also some initial signs of cracks in Gen-



Panamanian troops patrolling outside the National University after clashes with students.

eral Noriega's military support. What was seen as an appeal to his colleagues in the armed forces, General Ruben Paredes who preceded General Noriega as commander of the country's Defense Forces and has harbored presidential ambitions of his own in the past, said publicly that it was time for General Noriega to step down.

As the crisis has unfolded, the general has relied heavily on a mixture of repression and nationalist sentiment. For example, he has accused the United States of seeking to prevent the canal from being turned over to Panama at the end of this century.

But now, the Noriega forces have been making crude appeals to the differences of race and class that have always been a feature of Panamanian society. A headline

Monday in the government-controlled newspaper Critica was typical of efforts to portray the political opposition as elitist white racists: "Civil Crusade Says Blacks Are Immoral."

When Colonel Diaz was relieved of his command early last month, two officers, one black and the other of mixed race, were promoted to fill the gap he left. Panamanian and foreign political analysts said General Noriega's intent was twofold:

to sow confusion by creating two heirs apparent and to play the racial card.

When necessary, though, General Noriega has also shown that he can wield the carrot as well as the stick. Wednesday, it was announced that government employees, who number more than 100,000 in a population of just over 2 million, will receive part of their annual year-end bonus now instead of just before Christmas.

General Shoffner said, however, that an American version of the new explosive armor was being installed on M-60 tanks stationed in Korea. NATO officials have not disclosed whether they plan to install the new armor on tanks in Europe.

The army also expects to begin shipping an improved version of its best anti-tank missile, the TOW-2A, to American forces in Europe this fall, General Shoffner said.

"Our infantry anti-tank missiles simply do not work," he said. "Since 1942 until very recently, the army hierarchy has consistently refused to conduct firing tests against real tanks. The weapons we do have at present are slow and so vulnerable to enemy fire as to be useless. Our main infantry anti-tank missile, the Dragon, can't be aimed and it's a hopeless mess."

E. Michael Lynch, a retired brigadier general who fought in Korea and Vietnam and whose anti-tank platoon was the last to fight a major armored battle in World War II, agreed that American infantry would face desperate odds in fighting Soviet tanks.

"We're no closer to a solution to the anti-tank problem than we were 45 years ago," he said. "A major mistake, he contended, has been a tendency to rely too much on technology and not enough on tactics and strategy."

"Without adequate strategy," he said, "and with the anti-tank weapons now at our disposal, we would be compelled very early in any European battle with Soviet tanks to start using unconventional weapons, including nuclear weapons."

21

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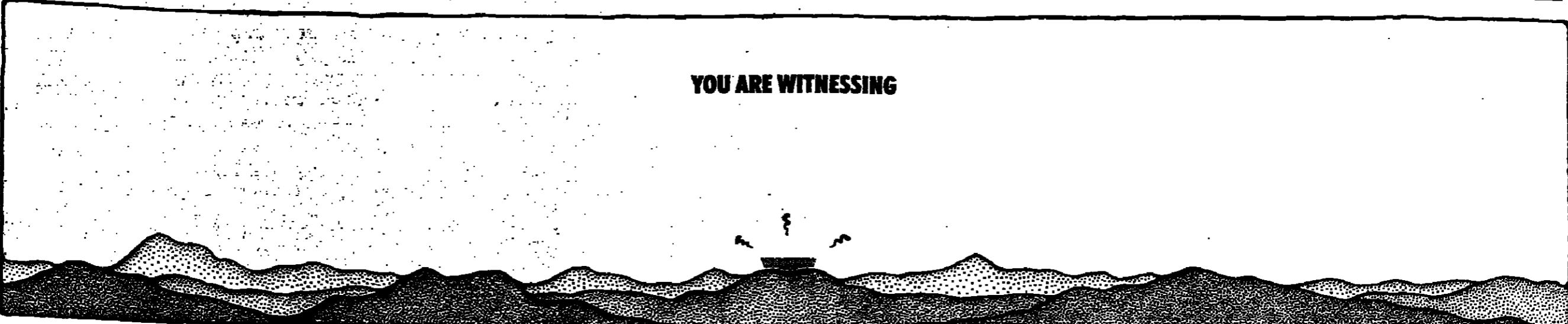
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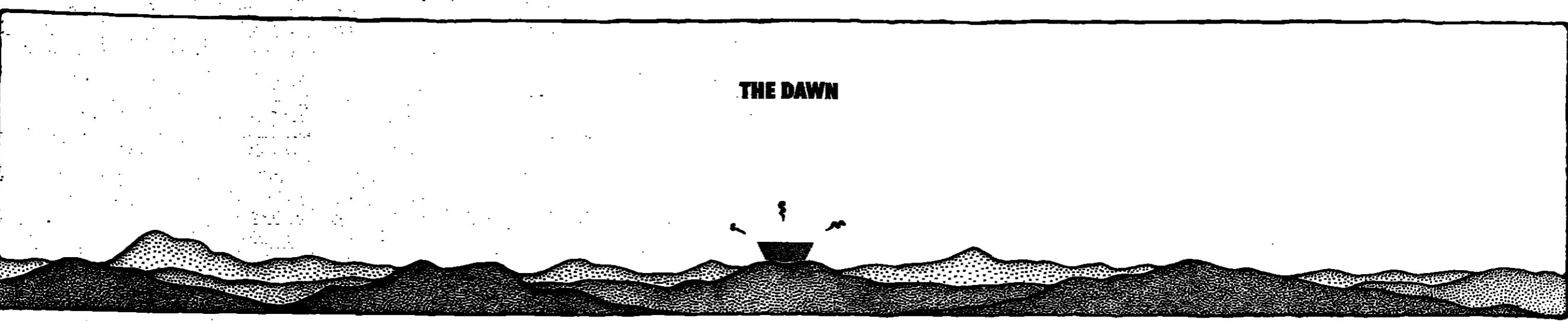
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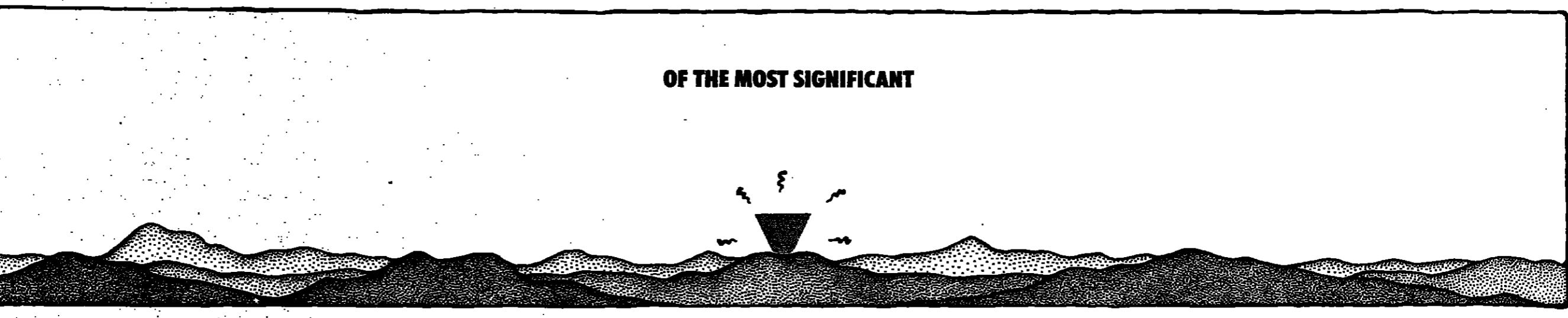
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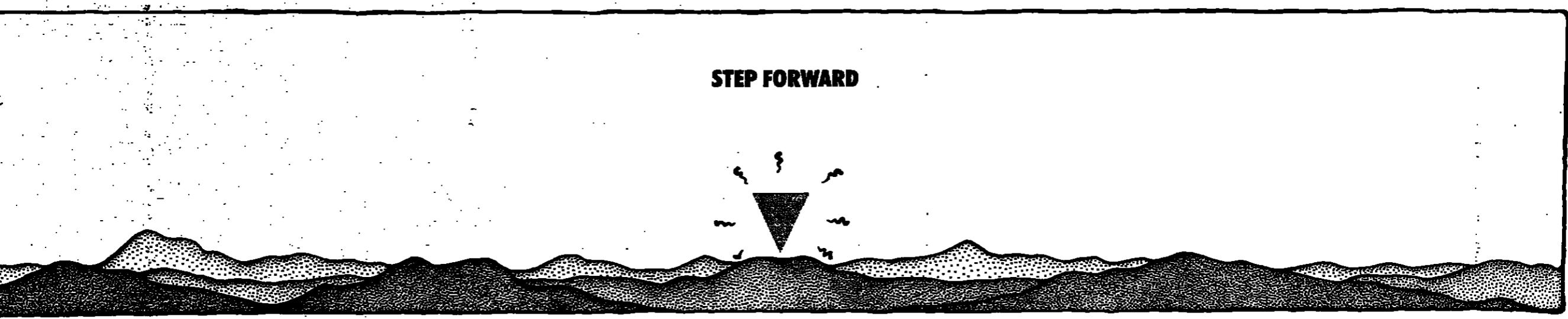
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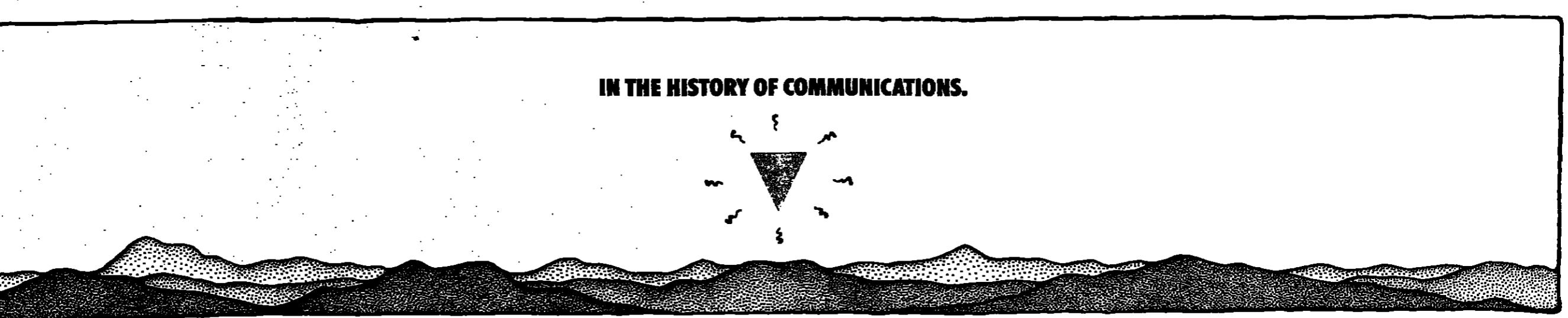
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A Policy

Drugs: War Was Declared But It Still Hasn't Started

By A.M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — Remember the war against narcotics? You know, when America's top officials were talking about how drug abuse and the flood of drugs into the country were poisoning the nation and how Americans had to get together and use all our resources in a real war to lick the drug problem?

After all, it was quite a while ago, maybe a year, and since then of course we have had the Iran-contra mess and the hearings to fill our minds and prove again that the United States — officialdom, politicians, press, public — does indeed

ON MY MIND

find it difficult to talk and walk at the same time. The whole war has received about one-hundredth the attention, if that, given to Oliver North's secretary.

In case anybody is wondering, the war is not over. It hasn't started yet.

Right now, a very important part of it is tied up in the Senate Judiciary Committee. And unless the 14 gentlemen of the committee decide that the struggle to get out of the narcotics web means more to them than their own political infighting, it may die right there.

And the United States will stay where it is now, spending a lot of money and talking a lot of talk without a leader, a plan of action, a clear idea of where it is going and how to get the people of the country involved. The committee is supposed to try to give the war a leader and a strategy. If it fails, the anti-narcotics effort will just continue floundering.

To refresh memories: There are 11 cabinet departments, 52 federal agencies and five government-funded agencies involved in drug "control." Conflicting bureaucratic and political interests prevent any kind of unified approach and thus waste money, talent and time.

By law, for instance, the government is supposed to cut aid to countries that fail to act effectively against the drug trade. But the State Department manages to avoid doing that because of what

Not Obliged to Help

SHOULD drug users be reported to the authorities? The common law has consistently refused to impose an obligation to aid another. Thus the expert swimmer, with boat and rope at hand, who sees another drowning is not required to help — he may sit on the dock, smoke his cigarette and watch. A physician is under no legal duty to answer the call of one dying, nor is anyone required to bind the wounds of the stranger bleeding to death, to prevent a neighbor's child from playing with a loaded gun or to remove a stone from the highway where it menaces safe passage. The common law is coldly individualistic.

— Gerald Capon in the Los Angeles Times.

It feels are more important political or diplomatic reasons. Some of the worst offenders are our dear friends.

So we have a war without a strategy or a leader, without anybody responsible for resolving conflicts and for speaking frequently and with candor to the public.

Four years ago, Congress passed a bill creating a cabinet-level director charged with drawing up and carrying out a strategy that would pull things together so that the war so often declared could get under way. President Reagan vetoed that after some determined lobbying by government officials protecting their turf.

Senator Joseph R. Biden of Delaware, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced the bill again and it has the support of a majority of his committee. Some narcotics officials favor a centralized effort; many remain opposed.

The bill has enough votes to pass the Senate and House and give Mr. Reagan a chance to rethink his veto. But first it has to get out of committee. Here we enter the legislative wonderland.

Senator Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican who does not like the bill, has attached to it a few riders that have nothing to do with drugs. You can do that if you are a senator. One of the riders would write death penalties into the federal criminal code in language that would be acceptable to the committee.

Mr. Thurmond can probably get a committee majority for his rider. If that happens, there will be an anti-death-penalty filibuster in the Senate when the drug bill comes up. The Senate Democratic leadership may decide that the best thing to do is to avoid a big struggle to keep the bill from the Senate floor.

Some Democrats say Mr. Thurmond is playing hard politics because Mr. Biden is a Democratic presidential candidate. Mr. Thurmond's defenders say no, the problem is that the Democrats will not give him a separate death penalty debate, so he has to attach it to the drug bill.

The committee members, besides Mr. Biden and Mr. Thurmond, are:

Democrats: Edward M. Kennedy, Massachusetts; Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia; Howard M. Metzenbaum, Ohio; Dennis DeConcini, Arizona; Patrick J. Leahy, Vermont; Howell Heflin, Alabama; Paul Simon, Illinois; Republicans: Orrin G. Hatch, Utah; Alan K. Simpson, Wyoming; Charles E. Grassley, Iowa; Arlen Specter, Pennsylvania; and Gordon J. Humphrey, New Hampshire.

Perhaps you might want to tell them you are confident that men intelligent enough to be senators can figure out a way of separating the narcotics leadership bill from the death penalty debate. That would give Congress and the president one more chance to show whether they were serious about giving the anti-drug effort direction and a real start, or just want to get back to the television set.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Jerusalem: Reasons for Leaving and Reasons to Stay

Regarding the report "Lively Tel Aviv Lures Young Jerusalemites" (July 22):

The focus of Thomas L. Friedman's article is on Tel Aviv's freewheeling secular life as the magnet attracting young, secular Jews from Jerusalem, but the last paragraph reveals that housing costs and job opportunities are the main reasons for the moves. Jerusalem's increasingly Orthodox atmosphere is but one of the three reasons given by 40 percent of those who left for Tel Aviv. The religious factor is secondary, and for a minority at that.

The article makes no distinctions among Orthodox Jews (all are extre-
mists.) I cannot guarantee that it will always be the case. Jerusalem is deep in diversity, which is not always pleasant, but neither is it dreadful. Most of the time it is stimulating. It also is tough on those who are possessed by stereotypes.

Dr. JOSEPH LERNER
Jerusalem

We are Conservative Jews who have lived for five years in one of Tel Aviv's comfortable northern suburbs. We chose to move to Jerusalem three years ago, precisely because it is a modern, thriving city — yet steeped in 3,000 years of history. Jerusalem is indeed a rustic beauty, graced with sparkling mountain air, warm-hearted citizens and Old World charm. Whatever might be said of Tel Aviv's nightlife, beautiful has never been a word used to describe new metropolis built on the sand dunes.

We have four children, the oldest of whom enjoy the easy accessibility to museums, pools, plays, workshops, drama and dance clubs and after-school programs. We can think of no place more enthralling than Jerusalem's see-and-be-seen Ben Yehuda Street Mall, no spot more haunting than our Western Wall, no spot brighter than the Old City, suffused in amber light at all hours.

Concert tickets, difficult to obtain in Tel Aviv, are easily available here for a wider variety of offerings. It is true we have fewer movie theaters and few disco, but the trend is to lessen, not widen, the imbalance. This is the most vital point that the article missed: Jerusalem is a dynamic city, changing not only to meet the needs of an increasingly ultra-Orthodox population, but at the same time the needs of its other citizens.

MICHAL and MARC LEVENTHAL
Jerusalem

A Rout: Relevance Retreats To a Last Stand on the Beach

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — American readers have recently been partial to "how to" books such as those explaining how to achieve thin quickly or sexual ecstasy slowly. But suddenly this summer — summer, the season for spilling Coppertone on Danielle Steel novels — there is an astonishingly different best seller. It is Allan Bloom's *The Closing of the American Mind*. Readers taking this book to the beach are

MEANWHILE

going swimming with Nietzsche and Heidegger, among others.

The subtitle is "How Higher Education Has Failed Democracy and Impoverished the Souls of Today's Students." Revenge is indeed a dish best eaten cold, and this book is in part Mr. Bloom's delayed revenge against academics who found no moral resources for resisting the 1960s' mobs that broke universities to the saddle of "relevance," meaning the absence of principle look principled.

The American mind is being closed in the name of openness — closed to the idea of reasoned discrimination between ways of living. Mr. Bloom says that students are taught that all beliefs issue from an abstraction called the "self," a monochrome kaleidoscope, and these beliefs have no validation other than being, by definition, "self-expression."

Students are taught that the production of values is an act of will, not of understanding. This, says Mr. Bloom, is "nihilism with a happy ending." Understanding is not distributed democratically, but everyone can be willful, just as everyone has a "self" to "express." Such teaching induces self-satisfaction that stunts learning. It instills the sense of having nothing to learn from the past or from philosophy.

Mr. Bloom, a political philosopher at the University of Chicago, is really refuting the entire intellectual tradition that brought on the 1960s. This tradition is, he says, responsible for mankind's "300-year-old identity crisis."

Mr. Bloom and a few kindred spirits are resisting the triumph of relativism and intellectual egotitarianism. To the modern mind, those are related moral imperatives. Relativism is considered a requirement for a free society because the only modern sin is intolerance, and intolerance results from denying that all "values" are of equal dignity.

Relativism, says Mr. Bloom, extinguishes the purpose of education, which is the search for the good life. Democracy needs education that produces people with the knowledge, habits and character necessary for democracy. But when tolerance replaces natural rights as the basis of democracy, then "going with the flow" replaces rules developed by reason. These are rules for living in accordance with natural rights — that is, in ways that are right for creatures of our nature.

"Commitment," says Mr. Bloom, is a word invented to serve modernity, which asserts the absence of any natural motives in the soul for moral dedication. What modernity values is "authenticity," meaning intensity of commitment to whatever "values" one has picked from the unlimited cafeteria of choices.

Today students are taught that there

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GENERAL NEWS

Hungary Searches for Causes of Rising Suicide Rate

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Worried by the highest recorded suicide rate in the world, the Hungarian government is encouraging an extensive study of its causes to seek ways of prevention.

In the process, the government gradually has lifted the taboo that until the early 1980s prevented public discussion of the subject.

"Nearly 5,000 persons commit suicide in Hungary in a year," said Dr. Bela Buda, a psychiatrist who heads a major research project in which several institutes of the Hun-

garian Academy of Sciences have joined forces. "Perhaps as many as 50,000 try."

Hungary's suicide rate is 48 per 100,000 inhabitants. The next highest recorded rates show that in Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Sweden about 25 people out of 100,000 kill themselves. The comparable figure in the United States is said to be 12.

Dr. Buda said that although suicide data were not published in East Germany, Romania and the European part of the Soviet Union, suicide rates in each were believed to be above 30 per 100,000.

But Mr. Csche-Szombathy noted an increase in the last 15 or 20 years. In other high-suicide countries, the specialists said, the rates

remain steady. In Hungary, however, the rate has been climbing since the mid-1960s.

Both researchers stressed that the rise in suicides had been accompanied by dramatic increases in chronic alcoholism, which is equally worrying to the government. The study is concentrating strongly on a suspected causal link between the two social ills. A high percentage of suicide victims were alcoholics.

Radio Free Europe, a U.S. station broadcasting to Hungary, has put the blame for the high suicide rate on the failings of Hungary's Communist system. This caused

the government in the 1970s to block the appearance of articles on the subject in newspapers or discussion of it on the air.

The two specialists said the long history of high suicide rates showed that it was not the coming of Communism in the late 1940s that was responsible. In fact, Dr. Buda said, the suicide rate was remarkably low in the early 1950s, when Hungarians were adjusting to the new government in the Stalinist period.

Rather, the researchers said, the increase occurred during a far-reaching social transformation that followed the installation of Communism, subsequent liberalization and an economic upswing. In the process, they said, established family and community bonds were weakened or broken.

Dr. Buda and Mr. Csche-Szombathy said the opening of a "second economy," in which Hungarians could find extra earnings as more or less private entrepreneurs, has sent many Hungarians on a frantic pursuit of the consumer standards of the West. Only, they said, at Hungarian wages and prices it takes much more work for a person to meet such standards.

"Here it takes seven or eight years of hard work to buy yourself a small apartment," Mr. Csche-Szombathy said. Both specialists said overwork was a major cause of alcoholism and family breakups.

The economic stagnation and inflation of the 1980s have added to the pressures, particularly on elderly people living on small pensions, he said. Researchers say they suspect that this is the main reason that suicide rates rise sharply with age. Dr. Buda said the average suicide victim was older than 60.

Dr. Buda said mental-hygiene centers to help in the detection of suicide candidates have been slow to develop.

Legal U.S. Marijuana Barred From Britain

An American tourist who arrived in Britain last week was forced to return to the United States a few days later because British customs had confiscated his supply of medically prescribed cannabis cigarettes.

Robert Randall, 39, from Washington D.C., suffers from glaucoma, a disease caused by pressure of fluid on the eyeball that can cause blindness. His disease cannot be controlled by normal prescription medicines, and Mr. Randall has to smoke 10 marijuana cigarettes a day to keep down the eye pressure.

Since 1978, he has been receiving marijuana cigarettes from the U.S. government's marijuana farm at Oxford, Mississippi.

Before flying to Britain, Mr. Randall had requested British government approval to import his prescribed cigarettes. The British embassy in Washington turned down the request, saying that, unlike U.S. researchers, "British medicinal research has found no therapeutic value for cannabis."

Despite the refusal, Mr. Randall flew to London and declared 21 cannabis cigarettes at customs. He was held and searched for five hours. He returned to the United States without having visited his grandmother's birthplace in Wales because the pressure on his eyeballs became unbearable. Anthony Burton, his lawyer in Britain, said he is considering an appeal to British customs for the return of the 21 marijuana cigarettes.

"In an apparent attempt to soften their image of 'waging a war' on young tourists, Venice city officials have issued a guide called 'Venice in Jeans.' The 128-page book, which costs 1,000 lire (75 dollars), lists hotels, restaurants, museums, theaters, transportation and sports facilities. Venice has banned bedding down in sleeping bags or picnicking in the city's squares. Italian newspapers dubbing the measures the 'sleeping bag war,' have accused Venice of catering only to rich visitors. The city has also imposed fines of up to 50,000 lire for wearing shorts or going shirtless.

— SYTSKE LOOLJEN

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Democrats Meet on Placid Isle; Taxes Kick Up the Only Squall

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

MACKINAC ISLAND, Michigan — On an island of unworldly peacefulness where cars are banned and the horse and buggy vies with the bicycle as the means of transportation, the Democratic presidential candidates have informed Democratic governors how they would lead their party to victory and the nation into the 21st century.

For a party well-noted for fraticiousness, the talk Wednesday was nearly as ethereal as the island, a haven of mansions, whitewashed houses and cedar groves in the pale blue streets where Lake Huron meets Lake Michigan.

Governors and candidates, who got together at a meeting of the Democratic Governors' Association, competed to make the most glowing comments about their party and their counterparts.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York described the Democratic presidential field as "the best ever assembled" and "an embarrassment of riches."

But reality presses in, even on Mackinac Island, and former Governor Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona called the party back to the matters of budget deficits and hard choices.

Mr. Babbitt told the governors that the time had come to end "the conspiracy of silence" around the federal budget deficit and to talk of awful things, such as raising taxes.

Mr. Babbitt's choice is for what he refers to as a "consumption tax," essentially a national sales tax. He called for a 5 percent rate that he said would raise \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year.

Mr. Babbitt said the tax would be designed to limit its impact on people with low incomes. He would do this either by exempting certain

basic items, including health care, housing and food, or by refunding payments to lower-income people, rebates they would apply for on their income tax returns.

After that, the reality of political competition pressed in, too. While praising Mr. Babbitt as forthright, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, two of his adversaries, immediately came out against the tax. Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, who has not formally announced a candidacy, also opposed the tax plan.

Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee said he was generally against consumption taxes but wanted to study Mr. Babbitt's proposal further. Two other candidates, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, had departed before they could be interviewed for a reaction.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson took a philosophical view in declining to comment on Mr. Babbitt's plan.

"Different candidates have to take the risks they must take as part of the struggle to win national identity," Mr. Jackson said. "That's part of the primary process."

The visit to Mackinac Island, though, was no risk at all for anyone, and it produced a pleasant interlude in the political struggle. For more than three hours the candidates were closeted with 19 governors at the Grand Hotel, a splendid relic of 19th-century wealth.

The meeting was closed to the press, with Governor James J. Blanchard of Michigan, who arranged the retreat, saying this promoted honest discussion. But afterward, the participants talked about what went on.

One of the concrete suggestions made at the meeting was offered by Mr. Cuomo.

Noting that the party was often divided by regional issues, he suggested that he and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas work together to formulate solutions to these problems. Both governors were looked upon by many people as presidential candidates, but they have declined to run.

For all their efforts, the candidates failed to win any endorsements, which surprised none of

the participants.

According to the participants, the meeting ended after Mr. Jackson said the party needed not only "numbers," but also "feeling."

Mr. Blanchard, struggling to express his agreement.

"Why don't you just say 'Amen,' governor?" Mr. Jackson suggested, and Mr. Blanchard did.

"Opponents should cautiously use this material to expose the fact that Howard Metzenbaum's background shows evidence of significant concern for issues of interest to Communist organizations. Caution should be observed to avoid having the attack look 'McCarthyistic'; and giving Metzenbaum the chance to respond to a perceived charge that he is not (or was not) patriotic. Metzenbaum has mastered the craft of playing the victim and would, undoubtedly, use an attack on his 'patriotism' to his advantage."

Among other things, the report said that the senator, who was "affiliated with several Communist causes" in the 1940s, including the National Lawyers Guild, the Ohio School of Social Science, the Progressive Citizens Committee of Cleveland and the Cleveland Committee to Win the Peace.

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Republicans Apologize For 'Communism' Tract

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican senators have apologized for a party campaign committee report that described Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, as a man whose "Communist sympathies have found their way onto the Senate floor."

The document, disclosed Wednesday, urged that the senator be depicted this way in campaign attacks, and the committee gave it to the senator's likely election opponents next year.

The disclosure prompted an apology on the Senate floor Wednesday from Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, which drafted the advisory.

Mr. Boschwitz, whose regrets were echoed by the minority leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, said he had not seen or heard about the report until Wednesday, four months after its completion by a staff member.

Senator Metzenbaum accepted the apology but said he had "never seen a document that went to the depths this went to."

The 72-page report was titled a "Research Overview" on Senator Metzenbaum and was distributed in April to two Republicans seeking the party's nomination to oppose Senator Metzenbaum. The senator's office gave copies to reporters on Wednesday. A copy had been obtained earlier this week by the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Under the heading "Early Political Affiliation: Communist Sympathizer," the report recommended the following:

"Opponents should cautiously use this material to expose the fact that Howard Metzenbaum's background shows evidence of significant concern for issues of interest to Communist organizations. Caution should be observed to avoid having the attack look 'McCarthyistic'; and giving Metzenbaum the chance to respond to a perceived charge that he is not (or was not) patriotic. Metzenbaum has mastered the craft of playing the victim and would, undoubtedly, use an attack on his 'patriotism' to his advantage."

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INQUIRY: Regan Says He Urged Ending Sales to Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

nd Mr. Meese had told him in an interview in November and the colonel's testimony to the committee this month.

Mr. Meese conceded that during his initial "fact-finding" inquiry last November, he failed to ask many pertinent questions of key

officials, failed to secure White House documents and took no notes of his private meetings with half a dozen senior officials.

He said the discovery of a diversion of funds from arms sales to Iran to help the Nicaraguan contras changed the nature of his inquiry radically, raising "criminal implications." Nevertheless, Mr. Meese said, he took no new precautions after this discovery to adjust to the possibility that he might be investigating a criminal matter.

Mr. Mitchell said it was "really very difficult to accept" Mr. Meese's explanation that he stopped taking notes during interviews after he had learned some of the details of the diversion from Colonel North. As a result, Mr. Meese said he had no notes of his interviews with Admiral Poindexter, the national security adviser, Mr. Regan, President Reagan and Vice President George Bush, though he did have notes taken by others from earlier interviews.

Mr. Regan testified Thursday under oath and without immunity as the lengthy hearings neared their end. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, expected to be the final public witness, was standing by to testify on Friday, after Mr. Regan completes his testimony.

Among Mr. Regan's disclosures: He said he could not judge whether Mr. Casey knew all along of the fund diversion. Mr. Meese has testified that Mr. Casey had said he was ignorant of the diversion. Colonel North, Admiral Poindexter's former deputy, testified that the CIA director knew all along. Mr. Casey died of cancer last winter.

NATO Force Sets Maneuvers

The Associated Press

CASTEAU, Belgium — NATO's rapid deployment force will exercise with Danish forces in Denmark from Aug. 28 to Sept. 25 as part of a regular series of maneuvers on the alliance's northern flank, NATO said Thursday.

Among Mr. Regan's disclosures: He said he could not judge whether Mr. Casey knew all along of the fund diversion. Mr. Meese has testified that Mr. Casey had said he was ignorant of the diversion. Colonel North, Admiral Poindexter's former deputy, testified that the CIA director knew all along. Mr. Casey died of cancer last winter.

RESEARCH: In U.S., a Scientific Sleuth and a Frog Unravel a Medical Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

idea because it had long been preoccupied with two related subjects.

Dr. Zasloff came to the National Institutes of Health as a research associate in 1975 after completing his medical and doctoral degrees at New York University and his pediatric residency at Children's Hospital in Boston.

He had wondered for a decade why children born with cystic fibrosis, an inherited disease, develop severe lung infections from bacteria not found in the lungs of healthy individuals.

Like others, Dr. Zasloff believed there must be some important defect in their natural defenses.

He was also intrigued by the implications of the discovery several years ago of ectopins, substances found in some insects, which appear to confer powerful, natural protection against bacteria.

Ectopins are peptides, small bits of protein, and they apparently disrupt bacterial membranes — the organism's "skin" — without



JOINING THE QUEEN'S GUARD — Richard Grant Stokes, 17, and other new members of the elite British Household Division during their graduation ceremonies

Thursday in Pirbright, England. He was the first black in recent years to join the unit, which is stationed outside London's Buckingham Palace to protect Queen Elizabeth.

ACCORD: Arrival of Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the honor guard shot a departure ceremony in front of Mr. Jayawardene's official residence in the center of Colombo.

The man, identified as a 20-year-old resident of a Colombo suburb, picked up his rifle by the barrel as Mr. Gandhi was in front of him toward the end of the first row and, using it as a club, struck the Indian prime minister with its butt.

Mr. Gandhi ducked and raised his arm at the last moment. He was hit on the shoulder, neck and head, causing bruises but no serious injuries.

Mr. Gandhi was surrounded by his own security personnel and was hustled away to a waiting limousine after the sailor had been overpowered.

He appeared relatively unharmed and, asked if he was okay, replied, "Absolutely."

On his arrival in New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi told reporters he had been hit on the shoulder and head but was not badly hurt.

"Do I look injured," he asked. "Do you want me to take my clothes off?"

There was little official word about either the arrival of the Indian troops or the attack on Mr. Gandhi to the Sri Lankan public.

The events left the government of Mr. Jayawardene in a precarious position, according to diplomatic observers who follow Sri Lankan affairs closely.

There was widespread uncertainty both about the future role of India in Sri Lanka's affairs and about the reaction of the majority Sinhalese population, many of whom have taken to the streets in opposition to the accord.

Government officials said Thursday that more than 40 persons had been killed by the police and army in two days of rioting by Sinhalese who feel the accord gives away too much to the Tamils. Most Tamils are Buddhists while most Sinhalese are Hindus who have a close affinity to the Tamils of southern India.

White tensions remained high after two days of violent reaction to the peace accords both in Colombo and elsewhere in the predominantly Sinhalese south and center of the country, where there were fewer reports of mob activity Thursday.

He strongly recommended that Admiral Poindexter be dismissed last Nov. 24, and recalled telling the president, "We just can't have a guy like that around here."

Mr. Regan said Admiral Poindexter told him he was aware of the diversion but had not looked into it. Admiral Poindexter himself testified earlier he had approved the diversion but did not tell the president or Mr. Regan about it.

He said he doubted Mr. Regan would have approved of the fund diversion if he had known about it. Admiral Poindexter testified he was certain Mr. Regan would have approved the diversion.

"We are prepared in principle to help," he said, and "are investigating the possibilities."

Sikh Attacks Spread to New Delhi

Reuters

most powerful discovered in New Delhi so far, had arrived on an express train from Calcutta.

The victims of the killings in New Delhi were both leaders of the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, which strongly opposes Sikh demands for a separate homeland.

Meanwhile two policemen and a Sikh civilian were slain in Punjab. It was the first Sikh attack in New Delhi for more than a month. Police and the army were alerted in New Delhi and parts of the north.

A police spokesman said a pair of time bombs hidden in a suitcase in a New Delhi railway station were defused minutes before they were set to explode at noon.

He said the bombs, among the

Hindu revenge riots have oc-

urred in New Delhi in the past

after Sikh terrorists killed Hindus

in Punjab and elsewhere.

In the northern state of Punjab, extremists in Ludhiana district shot

to death a member of the anti-

terrorist squad as he went for his morning walk.

The latest deaths bring to 210 the

number of people killed in Punjab

in July, the highest monthly toll

since hundreds died when the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Amritsar in 1984.

Thursday's attacks in New Delhi were the first in the capital since June 13 when Sikh militants killed 14 people in indiscriminate firing.

ARMS: Adelman to Leave Post as White House Adviser

Reuters, AP, UPI

to press for ways of strengthening conventional and nuclear defenses.

"I think this is very urgent that we see precisely," he said, "what these buttressing measures are."

■ Calvin's Strategy

General John R. Galvin, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's new commander in Europe, said Thursday that he would press the allies to increase their defenses in the face of the possibility that the United States and the Soviet Union would reach an accord on nuclear arms, Reuters reported from Brussels.

In his first public address since taking over as Supreme Allied Commander Europe in June, General Galvin said the NATO strategy of "flexible response" to attack would remain valid after a superpower agreement on nuclear arms was reached.

However, acknowledging that such an accord would affect the alliance's military capabilities, he said he would visit NATO capitals to press for ways of strengthening weapons to press for ways of strengthening conventional and nuclear defenses.

"I think this is very urgent that we see precisely," he said, "what these buttressing measures are."

His acceptance of the "double zero" solution currently being negotiated between the United States and the Soviet Union contrasted with that of his predecessor, General Bernard W. Rogers.

Before leaving NATO, General Rogers suggested that the Western allies had been stampeded into accepting the "double zero" solution by the United States.

Soviet Says
U.S. Envoy
Incited Tata
Protesters

International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- Fishing in Normandy
- Cooking in Italy
- New Charter Strategies

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Reservations for Olympics

■ Some events in the 1988 Olympics are already sold out, and as of this month, only about 100 hotel or motel rooms were available in Calgary, Alberta. Though the Olympic Housing Bureau also has 1,500 rooms in private homes, it's wise to make reservations now if you want to attend the games in February. The opening and closing ceremonies are sold out, as are many of the speed and figure skating events, the hockey semifinals and finals, and the curling semifinals and finals. However, as of the last canvass of tickets in June, tickets were still available for many of the downhill and cross-country skiing events; most hockey games; the biathlon, the luge and the rodeos. Order forms for the events can be obtained by writing to Olympic Tickets, Post Office Box 1988, Station M, Calgary, Alberta T2P 4E7, Canada; tel: 403-270-6088. Hotel availability may loosen up in October, as the deadline for room deposits passes. Or, you could book farther afield; there are 1,600 rooms available between 80 and 180 miles of Calgary. For accommodations information, contact the Olympic Housing Bureau, 237 Eighth Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G 0K8, Canada; tel: 403-262-0050.

Visiting the U.S. Capital

■ Visitors who have exhausted Washington's grand supply of museums can look at the city the Founding Fathers wrought. Free two-hour walking tours of Washington are being held Sunday mornings through early September, focusing on the Constitution's influence on the city's design. Tours are taken in the Treasury, Interior, State, War and Navy departments, all of which were specifically provided for by the Constitution. The necessity of housing these departments helped determine the city's layout. Tours start at Western Plaza (Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street N.W.) at 10 A.M. Reservations are necessary; contact the National Park Service at 202-426-6770.

Easier Ways to Call U.S.

■ To phone home, American visitors to Japan, Sweden and Ecuador no longer need battle a language barrier or an unfamiliar telephone system, or wait for operators to place calls. AT&T has added these countries, as well as the British Virgin Islands, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands in the Caribbean, to its USA Direct network. These are among 31 countries from which travelers can dial a special code or pick up a designated telephone to connect with an AT&T operator in the United States, who then places the call. Users can call collect or use an ATT credit card, and regular AT&T international rates apply. The network cannot be used for toll-free 800 numbers, but callers can use it to reach directory assistance in the United States.

Leftover Change for UNICEF

■ UNICEF has a new fund-raising project that uses travelers' leftover change in foreign currencies to help children around the world. Called "Change for Good," the program is being tested on Virgin Atlantic Airways flights between London and New York. Passengers deposit unwanted change in special envelopes, and flight attendants turn the money over to UNICEF. If successful, UNICEF hopes to extend the program to other airlines.

A Glimpse Into France's Past

■ August is the month when much of France shuts down and everybody takes to the roads. It is also the month when historical festivals and châteaux compete to attract visitors with ever more elaborate pageants and art shows. Almost all over France, visitors can peak at medieval grandeur, jousts and other costume parties — from the château of Langeais, which is showing a wax-figure reproduction of the marriage of Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany, magnificently celebrated there in 1491, to the city of Bayeux, which is hosting a jousting tournament on Aug. 16, to the château of Amboise, which is recreating a night of revelry in the 16th century. Information on the big châteaux can be obtained from tourist offices. Information on out-of-the-way villages can be obtained from a small organization called the Association Nationale des Fêtes et Spectacles Historiques, based at the city hall in Beauvais in Normandy; tel: 44-84-37-77.



England's North: The Sublime Beneath the Soot

by Margaret Drabble

HERE does the North of England begin? I was asked the other day at a meeting in the quiet Lincolnshire town of Boston, which is itself placed uncertainly about halfway up the map, just beyond the Wash, but south of the great conurbations that lie on either side of the Pennines. None of us had an answer, though one woman declared that the North was a state of mind: if you're born with it, you can never escape. Perhaps the image most commonly summoned is of the land of the Industrial Revolution, the North of Mrs. Gaskell's "North and South," of the "Hard Times" of Dickens and the social surveys of Engels, a heavily populated region centered on the cities that flourished in the 19th century. Their massive town halls, their parks and bandstands come to mind, and so do their hillsides of terraced artisan housing, spacious suburbs, ostentatious civic pride and network of canals.

Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These were the cities of commerce and manufacturing, the cities of textiles and coal and iron and steel and shipbuilding; this was the land of prosperity and poverty, of the "Two Nations."

One used to be able to recognize this North of England by its grim. Black, most of it was, as recently as my childhood in the 1950s; going north by train from those monumental London stations, King's Cross, Euston and St. Pancras, one could almost see the pollution begin to gather, as houses grew darker, railway cuttings blacker, as the sky itself darkened or turned a stormy sulphur yellow. Where there's muck, there's money, as they still say up there. Slag heaps and pit heads, cooling towers and tall chimneys, and at night, a red, red glare of furnaces. I used to love these dramatic landscapes, and a few years ago (in "A Writer's Britain," 1979) made a plea for reclassifying them as sublime rather than dismissing them as ravaged.

My family, all soft Southerners, teases me about this obsession: whenever we approach a particularly massive cliff of heavy industrial plant looming out of the countryside, they will turn to me with accusation and say, "Now, I suppose you'll say that that's sublime!" And often they are right, often that is exactly what I am thinking. If you want to see a particularly sublime stretch of dereliction, try the road from Doncaster to Pontefract in Yorkshire. There's not much else to see there, but last time I did that journey, alone on the top of a bus, it was eerily, dammingly sublime, a fine array of power stations and pit heads and wasteland. The road from Sheffield to Rotherham is in the same league; well worth a detour, if one is in the mood to

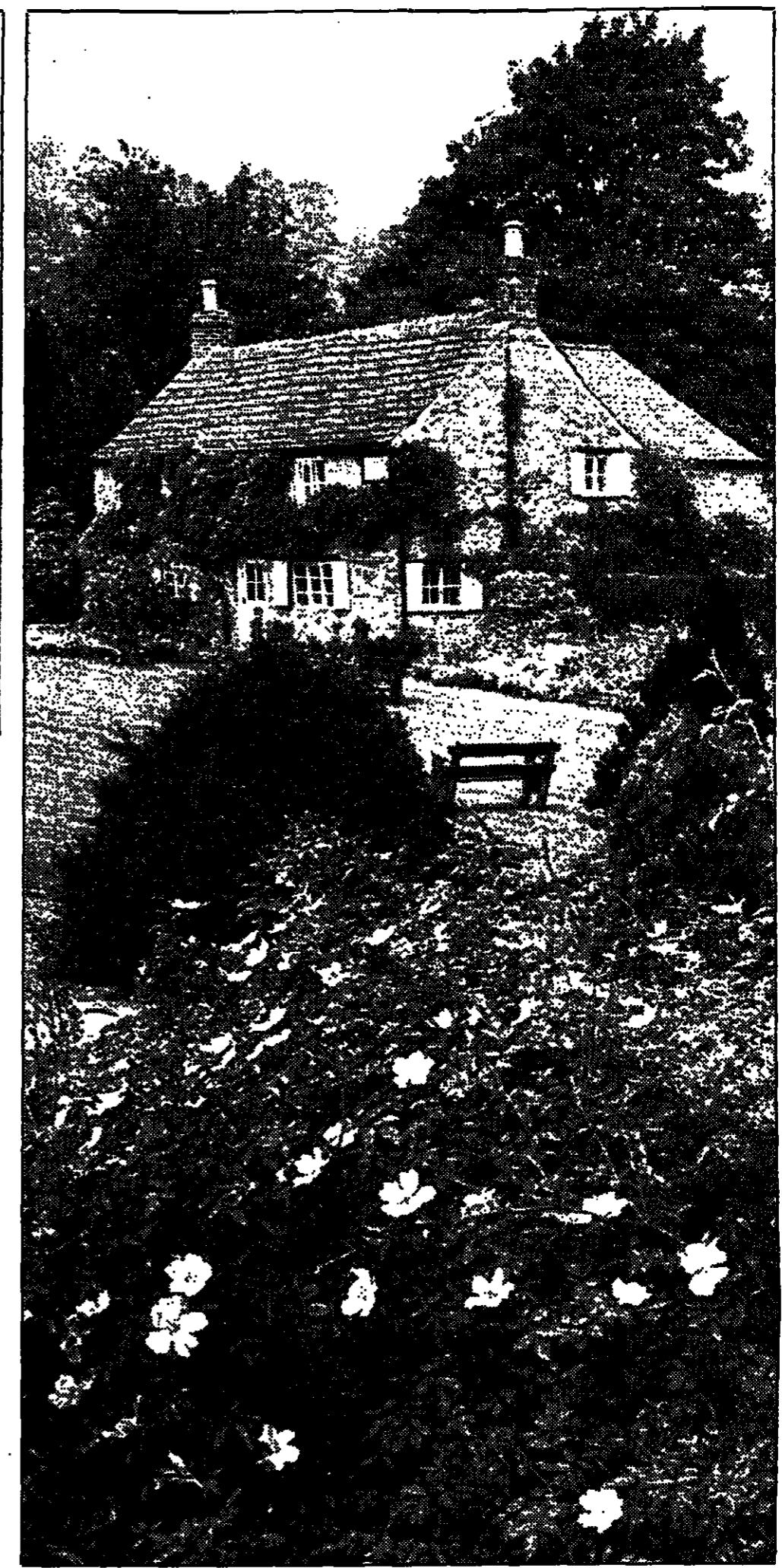
cultivate a taste for gloomy grandeur and dark satanic mills.

In general, however, the North, although still ravaged, is not as impressively black as it was; successive clean air acts and rescue operations have scoured and scrubbed it, have revealed surprising, sometimes long-forgotten details of brick and stonework and houses, office blocks, public buildings, warehouses. In Manchester last spring, I was amazed to see how much architecture had emerged from the filth: architecture in delicate pink, subtle ochre, a gentle gray. The Town Hall, the fantastic masterpiece of Alfred Waterhouse (1868-77), is no longer coated with soot. The Sheffield Town Hall (1890-97), a late contender in the stakes of municipal glory, rises like a cathedral newborn from flower beds that the gardeners of the 1940s and '50s would not have dared to plant.

Not all the effects of postwar improvements have been so happy; some of the 1960s rebuilding of bomb-damaged town centers has been deplorable though I stubbornly defend, at least on aesthetic grounds, the massive public housing complexes of my home town, Sheffield, which ride up the hillside behind the old Midland Station; they may not be good to live in, but they certainly look good.

We are generally much more conservation-conscious than we were and have learned to prize the once-neglected or despised works of Edward Walters (the Free Trade Hall, Manchester), Sir Charles Barry (Manchester Art Gallery) and of Cuthbert Brodrick (Leeds Town Hall). The Cutlers' Hall in Sheffield (1832, Worth and Taylor) is described by that essential and discriminating guide, Nikolaus Pevsner ("The Buildings of England: Yorkshire West Riding"), as "a very dignified Grecian design" and its interior is packed with curious treasures. Feats of engineering, such as the Manchester Ship Canal and the great bridges over the Tyne at Newcastle, are now rightly admired for their beauty as well as for their technical bravura.

A little ironically, as the heavy manufacturing industries decline, so a pride in the industrial heritage has arisen; time has begun to clothe muck, paper and back-breaking labor with a cloud of nostalgia. Specialist museums are springing up in many of the big cities, celebrating the history of textiles, of steel and cutlery, of mining and ceramics. Places where tourists once would never have set foot are now being sketched into the itineraries of the adventurous. There is, for example, I am told, a new "activity" museum at Wigan, of all unlikely spots. Wigan is a Lancashire town that was made famous first by the Lancashire music hall star George Formby (a singer whom my mother loathed with inexplicable Yorkshire venom), and then by a more famous George, George Orwell, in his classic account of the Depression, "The Road to



A Yorkshire garden near Rievaulx Abbey, Helmsley, above. The Crown Hotel in Liverpool, above left, with its cut-glass windows and mahogany trim.

Wigan Pier" — and the point is that they made it famous because it was nowhere and nothing at all, a busy industry no man's land, an indistinguishable part of the great overspill of the great cities, a place signal lacking in culture or charm or fun. It was a symbol or a joke stereotype, if you like, of the grit and grime and persistence and black underdog humor of an exploited people. It's roughly equidistant from Manchester and Liverpool, and I'm afraid to say that although I fancy I know my own country quite well, I've never been there and can never quite be sure where it is. That's the kind of place it is.

But it is now enriched by what the brochure describes as the "newest and liveliest of museums," called "The Way We Were," where ordinary working-class homes are re-created with ordinary artifacts, where actors involve the spectator in the toil and tragedies of the past, in re-enactments of colliery disasters or the regime of the Victorian schoolroom. The Bishop of Manchester, who described this spot to me, and kindly sent me the brochure, spoke highly of it, but another friend who had been there with his children said he found the join-in-the-fun aspect a little embarrassing. "I'm a bit too much of a shrinking violet to enjoy that kind of thing," said this stout and

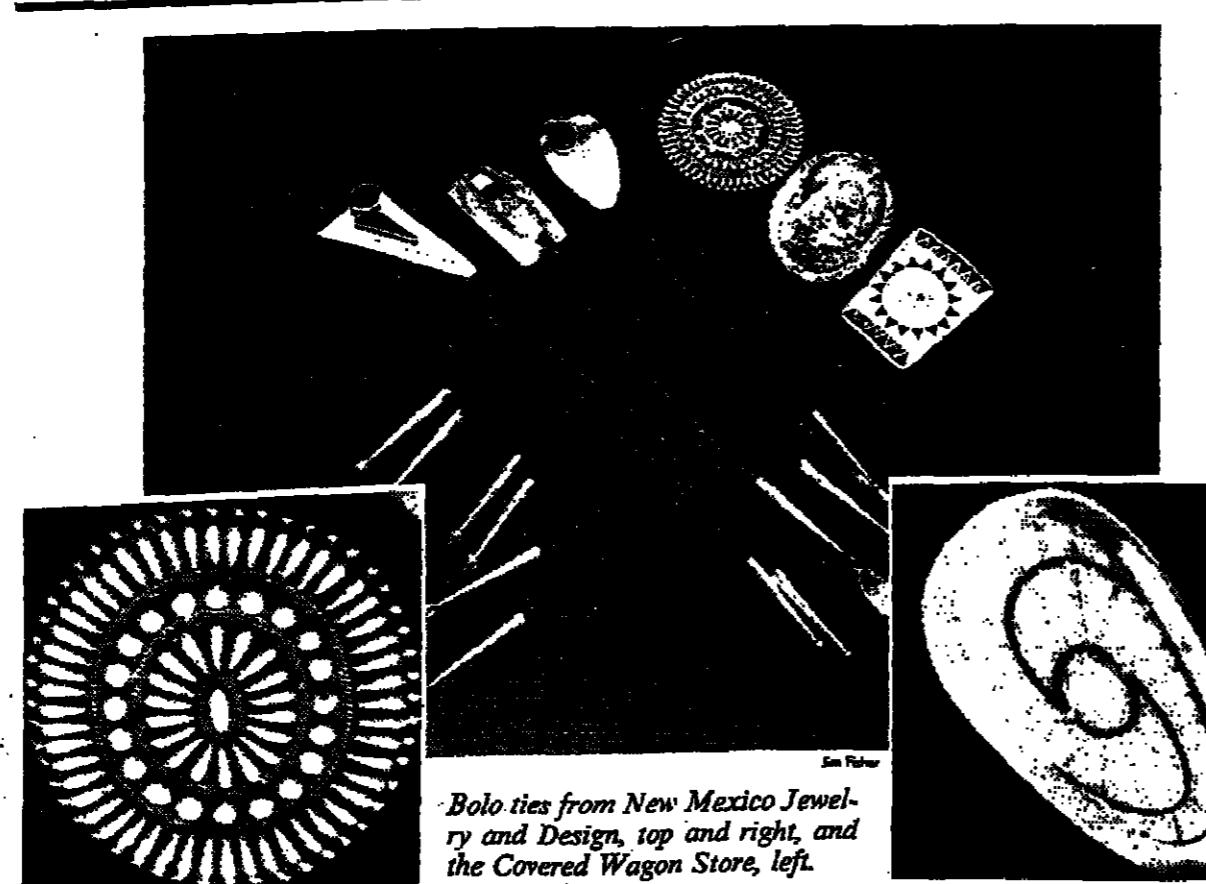
friendly figure, thus providing simultaneously a classic example of pure Northern speech and sentiment. I suspect the bishop himself is a Southerner, although he speaks with feeling of his flock, for whom unemployment is as great a threat as it was to the community Orwell knew. The museum reminds one that the days of full employment were not all that wonderful, either, for the work force: the region has problems that clean air bills alone will not solve.

Industry past and present, preserved or decayed, isn't all that the North has to offer, of course. It has fine art galleries and is building more; a new branch of the Tate is being created in Liverpool. It has theaters, concert halls, choirs, orchestras, literary and philosophical societies, brass bands, pop stars, working men's clubs, garden festivals, cricket matches and football fanatics. And it has countryside.

Perhaps the most astonishing aspect of the North is the extraordinary rich jumble of the landscape, the rapid contrasts, the sudden transitions. Whole areas may have been ruined or rendered, in my terms, sublime, but there is still a great deal left of wildness and wilderness, of village and wood and dale and

moor.

Continued on page 9



Bolo ties from New Mexico Jewelry and Design, top and right, and the Covered Wagon Store, left.

Western Ties Conquering World

by Catherine C. Robbins

ONCE a curiosity even among Westerners, the bolo tie has moved beyond the land of barbed-wire fences and spread around the nation and the world. At least two states — New Mexico and Arizona — have made the bolo tie their official neckwear. Bolo ties are worn by New Yorkers, Berliners and models in fashion magazines.

A bolo tie is, simply, a string tie held in place by an ornament that is called a bolo (some people insist that bolo is the correct term, but bolo is commonly used). The two ends of the string are tipped in silver or other material; in some cases, small pendants hang from the tips. Until recently, the bolo was usually made by Indian jewelers of silver or turquoise and other stones in typical Navajo, Zuni, Pueblo and Hopi styles.

Today, however, bolas are made of nearly any material, including porcelain, paper, antique beads or diamonds. And the string might be braided leather or brightly colored plastic.

The affection that Westerners feel for the bolo tie was clear in legislation passed earlier this year in New Mexico that designated the bolo as the state's official neckwear — for both men and women. (Arizona made the bolo tie its official

neckwear in 1971.) After dismissing conventional ties as awkward and dull for "gentlemen of fashion," the New Mexico legislature decreed that the bolo tie was welcome at all state occasions. The bill praised the bolo as "an excellent decorative allowing individual eccentricity and individual flair while providing for all a dash of elegance."

The bolo tie's history is fraught with gentle disputes about the tie's origin that inspire conversation at cocktail parties and around the campfire. Manny Goodman, owner of the Covered Wagon, an Indian shop in Albuquerque's Old Town (2036 South Plaza NW), said that when he arrived in New Mexico in 1935, Indian men wore bandanas clasped with a silver conch, or shell.

Down the street, Gaines Cook, an old-timer and the owner of the Roadrunner Shop, said that in the 1930s, Navajo men would fasten a silver conch to their necks with a string. The bolo tie is also traced to the neckchiefs worn by Boy Scouts and Argentine cowboys.

Bolos came into wider popularity after World War II, but even then they were considered daring or unusual, according to Goodman. Their popularity increased steadily, he said, and last Christmas one-third of his sales were to women buying them for their own use.

An authoritative sounding story about the bolo's origins comes from "Bolo Bill" Kramer, a

Scottsdale, Arizona, trader who has written probably the only book on the subject ("Bolo Tie: New Symbol of the West," published by Northland Press in Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1978).

The bolo tie, Kramer writes, is the result of an accident that happened to an Arizona silversmith in the late 1940s. The silversmith, Victor E. Cedars, and some friends were chasing wild horses in the Arizona mountains when his silvered bandana slipped away as his hat flew off. Cedars retrieved both and hurriedly slipped the band over his neck. "Nice tie you've got there, Vic," one of the other riders said.

Inspired by the comment, Cedars quickly started producing his first braided leather ties, tipped with silver and fastened with a silver and turquoise slide. He patented his invention in 1959 and named it a bolo tie, after the *boleadoras*, a lariat of three cords with balls at their ends that Argentine cowboys use to catch cattle by the legs.

Whatever its origins, the bolo tie is a Western fashion staple, hailed for its comfort and versatility. Employing several types of clasps, the bolo tie can be worn with a closed or loosened collar. In New Mexico, the making, buying, selling and wearing of bolo ties is a popular and a high art. Rae Kozai, whose contemporary bolos sell at an

Continued on page 8

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Charter Airlines Seeking to Attract Businessmen With Scheduled Flights

by Roger Collis

OUR IDEA is to get onto scheduled routes and deliver products that are more attractive to the businessman in terms of on-board service and lower fares than his present traditional scheduled carrier," says Des Tunnicliffe, chief executive of Air Europe, the U.K. charter airline. "We have guaranteed to the Civil Aviation Authority that our one-way unrestricted fares will be at least 15 percent less than the competition. If we can pack our planes with businessmen, we can get fares much lower than that. We'll also package business travel with a one-stop purchase for hotel, car-rental, the lot, at a very competitive price."

Air Europe, which is owned by the holiday conglomerate, International Leisure Group, flies to 40 destinations on the Continent. These are all charters except for a daily service between Gatwick and Palma and six times a week to Gibraltar. But it is now seeking scheduled routes to 11 major cities in Europe. According to Tunnicliffe, provisional licenses have been obtained for services from Gatwick to Amsterdam, Brussels, Munich, Frankfurt, Zurich, Geneva, Paris and Copenhagen. In spite of objections by "that liberal airline, British Caledonian," Tunnicliffe expects to start the first new service to Munich by the end of this year. (Ironically, Air Europe made a so-far-unrequited bid for BCA's European routes when its proposed merger with British Airways was announced two weeks ago.)

Transavia, the 20-year old Dutch charter carrier, part of the Nedloyd shipping group, launched its first scheduled service last October on the highly competitive Amsterdam-London route, with up to four flights a day to Gatwick. It offers one of the best business class buys in Europe with virtually long-haul standards of comfort and service along with innovative fares in economy class in the back of the plane.

Air Europe and Transavia are leading examples of how some charter operators are challenging the monopolies of state-dominated airlines, not just to sun, sand and sea destinations, but on major business trunk routes. Along with independent airlines such as British Midland, British Caledonian (up till now at any rate) and small start-up airlines, such as Virgin and Ryanair, they are leading a breakthrough to low fares with fewer booking restrictions for business as well as leisure passengers.

Says Paul Holubowicz, secretary-general of ACE, the EC organization for independent charter airlines. "A couple of years ago, none of my 16 members, except Dan-Air in the U.K. and Maersk Air in Denmark, were into scheduled operations.

Today, half of them are. All my U.K. and Dutch carriers simply converted their programmed [scheduled] charters on one or two routes. It's a defensive move, to have a foot in both camps."

What has happened is that scheduled carriers are now turning their attention to the leisure market which is growing much faster than business traffic. What Holubowicz calls "charter-mode" currently accounts for two thirds of all cross-border traffic within the EC in terms of passenger kilometers. "By 1990, I firmly believe that 90 percent of all demand in Europe will be leisure motivated," he says.

Scheduled airlines are now attacking this market by offering promotional fares at close-to-charter prices and by charter-

A breakthrough in unrestricted lower fares

ing their planes at weekends when the shuttles wind down and there's less demand from business travelers. Says Holubowicz: "Our margins are already razor-thin. When you get an operator of the size and might of British Airways coming in on marginal costs this is going to squeeze some of our weaker carriers out of existence. So if you can't beat them, join them."

According to Peter Legro, president of Transavia, going scheduled "is not just a growth desire, but a must for companies like us to survive. I have to have another product, there is just no way out. We've put millions into developing the south coast of Turkey, Italy, Spain and other sun destinations only to have scheduled, government controlled carriers beefing up their frequencies on our routes with spare capacity behind the curtain in the back of the plane. I have to have a scheduled airline and a computerized reservations system built up for when there is more traffic in the EC for companies like ours. We have to be ready; it's a long term investment, a heavy one."

As far as the passenger is concerned the distinction between "charter" and "scheduled" has become blurred. A traditional charter flight is one which is flown by an airline for one or more tour operators who sell tickets as part of a package that includes accommodation. And there is a minimum length of stay, typically six days. Today however, seat-only sales account for about 20 percent of this market, and analysts predict 50 percent by 1990. On

"We think the issues of price and timing are going to be more important than seat pitch," Tunnicliffe says. "We that with our new tech seats, we will offer as good a degree of comfort." It does effectively give an extra couple of inches leg room and Premium Class folk will have a clip-on headrest. (Useful if you're a tall guy in a short seat) with the middle seat free so as to make four instead of the usual six across seating configuration.

Premier Class passengers will get the get the usual separate check-ins, use of lounges, free drinks and more "appropriate" food served on real china with all the trimmings. But Air Europe is coy about what this will be. "We are still working on a new style of in-flight service which we think will be fairly revolutionary," says Geraldine Constable, head of cabin services at Air Europe in Gatwick. "But it will offer a greater degree of choice pitched at what we think a businessman would prefer to see at the particular time he flies with us. We want to move away from the old style that says, if you're having anything at all, you're having it on a tray."

Freedom of choice. That's what the debate on airline liberalization is about. ■

Another thing that will make the Soviero school unique, he said, is that classes will be a blend of formal, in-depth lectures, demonstrations, practical

Teaching Italians to Cook Italian

By Ruth E. Gruber

COLVALENZA, Italy — It may seem the ultimate chutzpah, but to Donald and Dino Soviero, it's a dream come true. The New York-born father and son, both professional chefs and cooking instructors, have opened La Scuola di Cucina Italiana in Umbria — an Italian cooking school and restaurant in the hills of Umbria, 90 miles north of Rome. Not only that, they've made a deal to market their tomato sauce to a well-known chain of Italian restaurants.

"My son and I are both very much enamored of Italian cooking — not just that we're Italian chefs, but really and truthfully, we eat Italian every day: breakfast, lunch and dinner," said silver-haired Dino.

"It's a deep love affair. Having taught Italian cooking and having opened Italian restaurants over the years, we just felt that it was time to go and live there and actually experience the food."

A lawyer as well as a chef, Donald Soviero has owned, operated or been associated with more than two dozen resort hotels, clubs and restaurants in the United States. As part of a varied career, he headed the New York agency that handled actors such as Ike and Tina Turner, B.B. King and Ray Charles. He has also taught Italian cooking in the United States, Mexico and Spain and was director of the Hotel and Restaurant School at New Mexico Highlands University.

Dino, 32, is a wine expert who has cooked professionally since his teens and taught cooking.

They hope their experience will set their cooking school, whose first full season of classes has just opened, apart from the rest.

"Not all great chefs make good teachers; not all good teachers make great chefs," Donald Soviero said. "But if you combine the two you should have something special." To this end, they purchased a 300-year-old stone farmhouse on a dirt road near Todi and spent nearly two years transforming it into a dream teaching kitchen of their own design.

"Most cooking schools I've visited are not built particularly as schools," Donald said. "They are either a chef with a restaurant kitchen, where he lets people into the kitchen and they have to work around his normal setup, or they're in somebody's home; they may put in a special store or something, but by no means is it a complete facility."

He designed his workspace to include five professional ranges, with 22 burners and four ovens, two wood-burning ovens, a separate pasticceria for pastry and bread making, outdoor and indoor grills and rotisseries and big marble-topped or butcher-block work tables.

All is set within a spacious rustic hall, like a mammoth farmhouse kitchen with wood-beamed ceiling, terra-cotta tile floor and picture windows that look out on a spectacular view of Todi. One end of the room forms a dining area big enough for a banquet.

By limiting class to 12 people, Donald Soviero feels that each student will have adequate space to work, and get adequate attention during the class. "We've designed something that is flexible and that 12 people can participate in," he said. "Everything is portable. The tables move around, so do some of the stoves."

Another thing that will make the Soviero school unique, he said, is that classes will be a blend of



Donald and Dino Soviero in the kitchen of their cooking school in Umbria.

cal application — and eating. Course schedules warn students not to eat much breakfast.

Mini class sessions, so far planned for five months of the year in spring and fall, will last a week each, in a \$1,695 package that includes six nights in a first-class hotel in Todi, five days of lessons, plus field trips to local markets, wineries, cheese and sausage producers and restaurants. In season there are visits to olive presses and even truffle hunts.

Each student will receive a 500-page course book written by the Sovieros, including sections on the history and cultural background of Italian cuisine, the different cooking styles in the different Italian regions, specific topics such as pasta, soups, meat and fish, and recipes for all dishes taught.

Each day will be devoted to a different region, and a different topic — and will begin with a visit to the school's garden to pick the salad greens, herbs and vegetables to be used in that day's demonstrations and eating.

"For example, on Monday, let's say, it's pasta, pasta, pasta. The lecture will be all about pasta, the demonstrations will make several kinds of pasta — spinach noodles, regular noodles — and then eight or ten sauces for the pasta. They'll then have an asaggio, or little bits and tastes of these pastas, with these different sauces, to understand the flexibility of Italian cuisine at its basic level," he said.

"Then, we will reserve, out of that morning's work, special dishes for an Umbrian menu that day, special dishes for an Umbrian menu, that day, let's say."

In addition to the week-long course, there are plans for a year-round one, two- and four-day workshops on specific topics, for example, a day-long workshop specializing only in bread and pizzas, or one on pastas, combined with a second day concentrating on meats. Two days of lectures, demonstrations, participation lessons, wine and oil tastings, formal dinners, including hotel, meals and local transport, costs \$35,000 lire (about \$300). A one-day bread and pizza workshop, combined with a tasting of Chianti, will cost 50,000 lire.

Along with the school, the Sovieros also offer a reservation-only restaurant dining for groups of eight people or more. For a set fee of 75,000 to 150,000 lire a person, depending on wines, Donald and Dino will prepare and serve gala dinners according to menus drawn up in consultation with the clients.

A recent run-through dinner, similar to the meals he will serve at the restaurant, started with cheese fritters and tiny fried smelt served with homemade bread and pizza, and went on to a salad of octopus, cheese, radish and mushrooms; zuppa di pesce (fish stew); linguine con gamberi Fra Diavolo (linguine with spicy shrimp sauce); lemon chicken; duck in orange sauce; creamed spinach and chard; potatoes, risotto; fruit and cheese; walnut torte; coffee and assorted liqueurs. Different wines accompanied each course. Guests were invited to watch the cooking process and learn how each dish was prepared.

"So many scoffs at qualms skeptical Italians might have about Americans coming to Italy to teach Italian cooking.

"I don't have any qualms," he says. "Just let them taste the food." He said the reception from local people "has been beyond my wildest expectation."

He noted that businessmen in Todi had invested in the operation and that friends and business contacts to whom he had given jars of his tomato sauce, liked it so much that they decided to form a company and market it in Italy. Result: "We have a contract for 5,000 jars initially from Ristorante — which runs restaurants at superhighway rest stops.

La Scuola di Cucina Italiana in Umbria, Castello Postale 127, 06059 Todi (PG) Italy; tel: (075) 887-3701.

Ruth E. Gruber is a former correspondent in Eastern Europe for United Press International. She lives in Italy.

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TRAVEL

Fly Fishing in Normandy, Where the Trout Go Free

by George Gudauskas

THE mist rose off the water, the trees and the brush, shrouding everything else on the landscape, including an ancient abbey and the steel bridge over the river.

Darkness was imminent, and the trout had begun to move. A few began feeding, splashing along the banks of the Charentonne, a quick, cold river feeding the Risle in the valley that bears the same name in Normandy, 140 kilometers (about 87 miles) west of Paris. The sound, so natural in the dwindling light and silvery mist after a day of wind-driven rain, stirred visions of large trout lurking below.

Almost invisible in the thickening mist, a man sat motionless on a weather-worn bench, placed at the end of the stream for those wanting to sit, think or just observe — Gilles Rambaud, his classic eight-foot (2½-meter) bamboo fishing rod set aside, resting against the wood bench.

He wore rubber boots to his hips, a heavy waxed coat, shirt and tie, and a wool cap, all traditional attire for fly fishers plying their craft on these waters — chalk streams like their famed counterparts, the Tees and the Itchen, in England.

Rambaud, a barrel of a man with a dark, bushy moustache and shock of hair to match, was one of a party of three who had ventured from Paris on this spring day to fly fish on the Charentonne and Risle.

In most ways, it was fishing typical of traditional style, established and confirmed over hundreds of years. Long rods, some of cane, were used; dry flies were cast upstream. In early season, a single wet fly may also be fished, but only upstream of course.

In one significant way, however, this fishing experience was very different, especially in France: All trout caught were returned to the water.

The catch-and-release trend has grown in places like the United States, where there is an abundance of public trout water, some of it heavily fished, and a need for bold conservation. But in France, as in England, where trout fishing is also hallowed sport but angling rights are mostly held in private hands, the no-kill policy has yet to catch on.

Those who pay to fish like to keep their catch. They've paid to bring home the dinner. So, it is with considerable courage that, tradition-bound as they might seem, Rambaud and the seven other members of the Association de la Dame Blanche are bucking tradition, based on what the Frenchman called "the American sporting ethic."

The objectives of the Association de la Dame Blanche aren't shared by all. Rambaud said, "We are very much criticized," even after six years of existence.

An early consequence of the experiment was the skeleton of a large trout tacked one night to the gate of Rambaud's family retreat in the village of Nassandres, where the Charentonne joins the meandering Risle in the cow pastures behind the house. The association persisted, however. The result has been "consistently better fishing with the trout growing larger and more numerous. An annual late-fall stocking of fry or fingerlings helps to maintain the healthy population of fazio or brown trout; stray rainbows are called as they're caught."

Fish range in size from about a half-pound for the younger trout often caught in spring up to two to three pounds for fish that have lived in the water for years. Six-pounders are known to have been taken.

"We consider our average fish to be three-quarters of a pound," Rambaud explained.

"Anything between a pound and two pounds is not unusual. Above two pounds — then it's a fish to be photographed."

Guests of the association, warmly welcomed from other countries, including England and the United States, must have a French national fishing license, with identifying photo, and pay to fish one of the "beats" available.

The association has seven kilometers of fishable water on the Charentonne and another three kilometers on the Risle maintained pretty much in its natural state, except for the removal of debris and the shoring up of a bank or two.

The charge of 500 francs (about \$84) a day

is down by 50 francs from 1986, when the nonprofit association lost nearly 50 percent of its income because the rate became something of a "psychological barrier" to frugal fly fishers, Rambaud said. The terrorist scare and declining dollar obviously hurt, too.

Fishing is restricted to a dry fly or nymph cast upstream and barbless hooks are recommended. Streamer flies are banned. The season runs from April 1 until the last Sunday in September.

A guard, André Briere, patrols the fishing area, which covers an enchanting expanse of Norman countryside, and monitors the comings and goings of the anglers.

Basic overnight accommodation is available for a 100-franc fee, in the association's lodge, a two-story stone building overlooking a large pool created by a nearby dam.

Some hardy guests use the rustic lodgings, which is akin to camping out, but many feel they're too Spartan and choose to stay in one of the nearby hotels, where the ambience is more suited to the vacation minded.

The Charentonne, a classic chalk stream near the village of Nassandres; the lodge of the Association de La Dame Blanche, at left.

at the nearby hotel-restaurant: Le soleil d'or in La Rivière-Thibouville, or at the pleasant restaurant Le Paris sur Risle in the larger town of Beaumont-le-Roger.

Log books chart the daily catch, weather and fly hatches, and rods and fishing boats line walls and fill corners of the main room. It is also cluttered with creaky wicker chairs comfortable enough to nap in after lunch, especially when wind and rain lash the windows and the warmth of an aged Calvados, or "calve," is still felt in the belly.

Main meals are often taken at the nearby hotel-restaurant: Le soleil d'or in La Rivière-Thibouville, or at the pleasant restaurant Le Paris sur Risle in the larger town of Beaumont-le-Roger.

"I don't think a demanding fisherman can be satisfied anywhere in France nowadays," Rambaud said. The need is for natural surroundings and some solitude. The Association de la Dame Blanche offers that alternative, he contended.

Rambaud compared the angling experience in Normandy with the lack some persons get out of eating away from home. "You can go to a Burger King, or a Brasserie de la Poste, or a Jamin, or a Taillevent," he said. "We aim to be the Taillevent of fly fishing."

There is a château close by, though, at the end of one of the fishing beats. Hidden among the trees, the Château de

Serquigny is impressive with its moat and high courtyard. Though it now serves as a training center for persons injured at work, it once housed a family, including a daughter, Blanche, from whom the association took its name.

Rambaud said that one of the goals of his association was to go beyond local groups throughout France that own river rights and sell fishing passes daily, stocking repeatedly to maintain a supply of fish.

"Restocking is required in put-and-take fishing, causing an unnatural environment for fish and fisherman, with trout chasing anything resembling feed pellets and anglers often standing elbow to elbow trying to catch them."

Bathrooms are shared, boarding-house fashion, because the building "is not," as Rambaud put it quite accurately, "a Relais et Châteaux" hotel. The reference is to the more luxurious resting spots of Europe known for their "character, courtesy, calm, comfort and cuisine," or *l'art de vivre*.

Hidden among the trees, the Château de

Le soleil d'or is the name of the restaurant at the nearby hotel-restaurant: Le soleil d'or in La Rivière-Thibouville, or at the pleasant restaurant Le Paris sur Risle in the larger town of Beaumont-le-Roger.

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George Gudauskas, a writer based in Paris, is an avid trout fisherman.

England's North

Continued from page 7



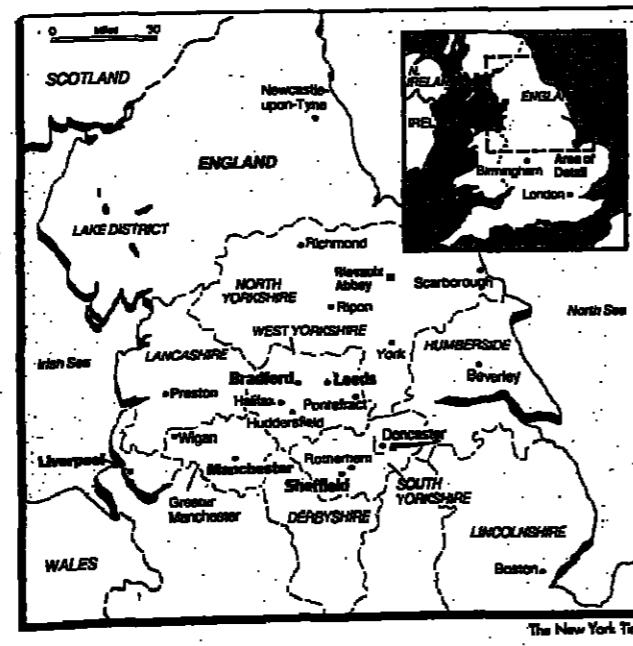
Water wheel at Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, Sheffield.

secret valley and moorland. There are the obvious tourist spots, like the cathedral city of York and the less famous, strangely isolated, mysterious minster of Beverley; there are the great ruins of Rievaulx Abbey and the improbably un-Northern formal gardens and Palladian mansion of Chatsworth, seat of the Duke of Devonshire. There is the pretty little hill town of Richmond, with its castle keep, its beautifully restored Georgian theater, and its rushing river. One can pursue Wordsworth and Coleridge into the Lake District, or take the well-trod pilgrim's route to Haworth, near Leeds, where the Brontës lived, or visit the seaside resort of Scarborough, where Anne Brontë died.

But there are innumerable less-celebrated places that one can stumble on for oneself in a day's walking or driving. Readers of D.H. Lawrence will recall the strange semi-industrial, semi-passionate world he evokes, in "Sons and Lovers" and "Women in Love," where a young man may bicycle from a mean row of miners' cottages to an idyllic working farm or to the lakes and grounds of a modestly grand country house. That world is still there, in the North Midlands, in South Yorkshire, in Derbyshire. From the heart of Sheffield, the steel city, one can see green fields, the suburbs of Nether Edge and Bramcote, only two or three miles from the city center, are full of rustic corners, of ponds with minnows and sticklebacks and small fields with scrubby little ponds. The developers have not eaten up everything. Little back lanes (which we used to call ginnels, one of the few dialect words to which I can lay legitimate claim, and don't ask me how to spell it) still lead behind and through the mazes of poorer housing to well-tended, rented plots where keen gardeners grow flowers and vegetables and soft fruit. In this network one senses the truth of the argument that even after two centuries, much of the English proletariat has never become fully urbanized. People still keep pigeons, ducks and rabbits, as their ancestors did.

If one wanted to see somewhere really off beat, somewhere peculiarly and quintessentially Northern, one could do worse than visit Pontefract, which lies somewhere in the coal-mining heartland between Leeds and Doncaster. It is a mixture of small, historic market town and colliery town, and it is very proud of the licorice. It is really a very ordinary little town with some perfectly horrible post-war shopping and housing developments, one or two handsome late 18th- and 19th-century buildings, a fine ruined church, appallingly food, and pubs that smell of beer.

I started my education in 1943



at the age of 3 in the little village school at East Hardwick, a mile or two down the road, a spot that remained unvisited, a deeply rural memory. Returning for the first time after more than 40 years, I was prepared to find this child-

hood paradise swallowed up by ribbons of housing, by motorway and quarry and slag heap, but it is still there, as rural as ever. The school is unchanged, the farm still adjoins the playground. There are the wheat fields with poppies, the row of poplars, the little brook, the bluebell dell, the very gate on which I used to swing as I waited for the bus home. It is not only my personal history that draws me back. There is some mystery up there, in that tangled Northern network of landscape, that is to do with England, and the history of the people.

Margaret Drabble's new book, "The Radiant Way," will be published in October by Knopf. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Ireland £.Irl.	150	82	45	£.Irl. 0.29 £.Irl. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756 Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41 L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21 Fl. 440
Norway N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05 N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56 Esc. 23,500
Spain* Pts.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Pts. 35.33 Pts. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 1.05 S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10 S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	320	175	

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Thursday's
NYSE
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Dv.	Yld.	PE	St. 100s	High	Low	Close Grou.	Chg.
(Continued)										
36%	24%	NOKs	5	1.20	33	13	6084	3714	34	-
36%	14%	Norsk		5.6	16	11	1738	257	249	+
35%	25%	Nosr		1.40	42	11	263	336	335	-
32%	44%	Nosrak	pt	3.00	5	5	350	450	495	+
17%	11%	Nosrak	pt	1.00	6	6	442	145	132	-
45%	25%	NAPHI	100	1.00	23	5	773	2110	2114	-
26%	15%	N-Euro		1.24	81	11	504	2110	2112	-
28	15	Nasvy		40	27	8	140	226	224	-
38%	26%	Nestle	pt	2.20	73	7	3	35	35	-
28%	21%	NestleUS		1.76	73	8	1019	224	222	-
13%	10	Nindps					1153	1064	1056	-
40%	29%	Nosp		2.00	64	6	6424	3176	3076	-
67	39%	NSPwf	pt	3.00	85	10	102	424	424	-
58	46	NSPwf	pt	4.10	93	9	2202	424	424	-
60	50	NSPwf	pt	4.00	93	9	208	457	457	-
64%	51	NSPwf	pt	4.50	85	8	201	521	521	-
25%	13%	NorTel	s	24	1.1	17	70	527	527	-
9%	3%	NorTel	s	24	1.1	17	2619	224	222	-
52%	35%	Norw		1.20	25	17	172	916	916	-
24%	24%	NWIP	pt	2.34	91	20	1473	484	484	-
21%	13%	NwstW	pt	2.00	91	23	280	26	26	-
50%	36%	Norw	pt	2.00	130	5	51	23	22	-
45	30%	Nova		1.30	130	5	523	50	495	-
42%	28%	Nova		4.10	1.0	13	629	4216	4214	-
45%	25%	Nucar		3.4	2	17	1297	3922	3927	-
10%	5%	NuMu	n	3.00	2	17	1702	4616	4514	-
73%	5%	NYtex		3.00	6.5	11	7769	6916	6784	-

(Continued)

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS

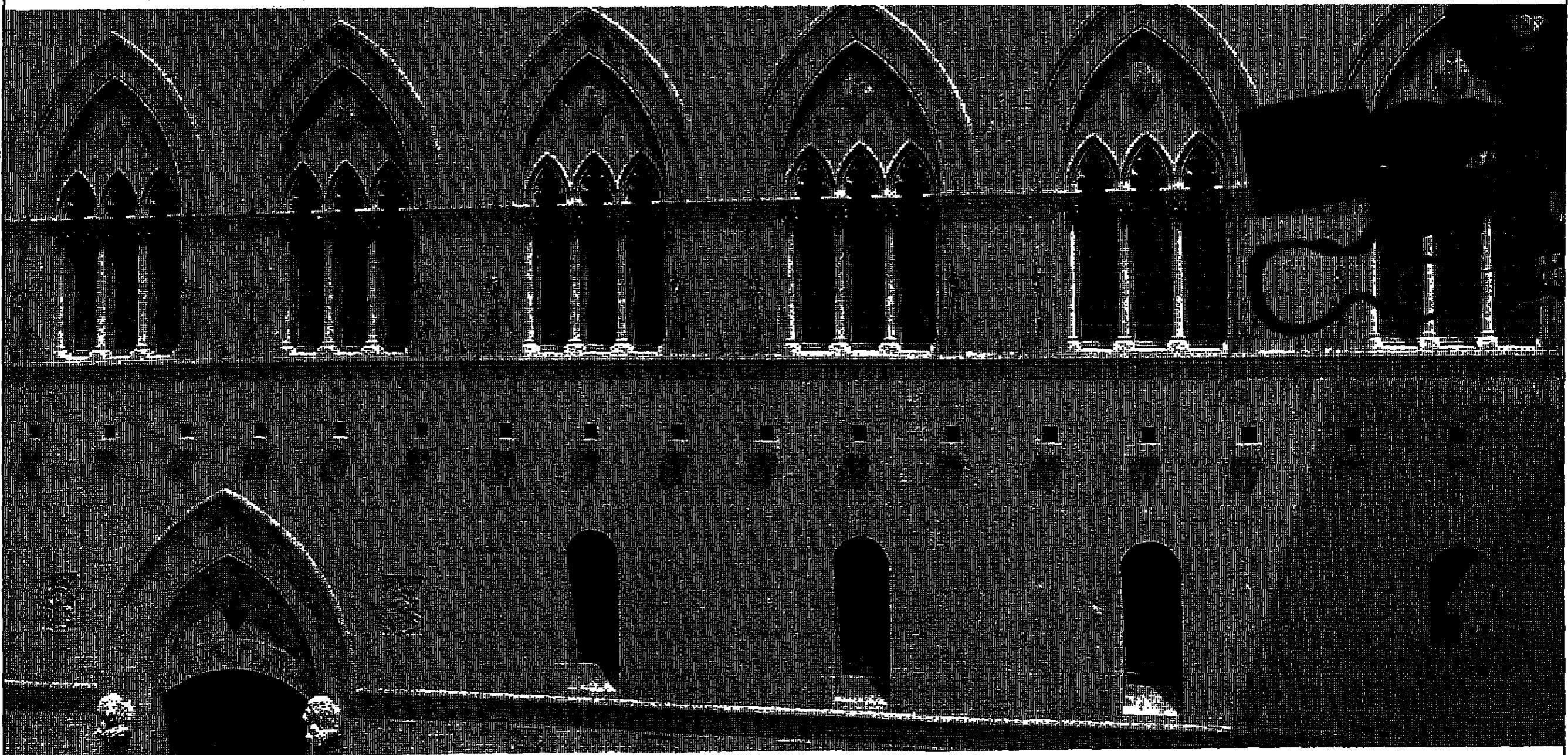
Talks Deadlocked in Pasta War

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Transatlantic negotiations to resolve a dispute over subsidized European pasta exports to the United States "are deadlocked because of U.S. intransigence," the European Community's commissioner for external relations, Willy De Clercq, said Thursday.

But the head of the U.S. mission to the E.C., Alfred H. Kingon, said that he remained hopeful a settlement would be reached and that he expected negotiations to continue into the weekend.

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	Lit. (billions)	Variation % over 1985	US \$ (millions)
Deposits from customers	23,929	13.5	17,711
Loans and Advances to customers	12,508	12.7	9,257
Net income available for distribution	226	26	167
Capital accounts and credit risk reserves	3,439	19.1	2,545

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Barclays Reports Loss, £570 Million Provision

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC, the second-biggest of Britain's four major clearing banks, said Thursday it posted a £40 million (\$64 million) pretax loss for the first half of 1987 resulting from an exceptional £570 million provision for problem Third World loans.

Barring the exceptional provision, Barclays said it would have posted pretax profit of £30 million for the six-month period, compared with £34 million or 41 pence per share in the first half of 1986.

Operating profit before exceptional items amounted to £497 million, up 26 percent from £394 million a year earlier.

The £40 million loss, equivalent to a share loss of 10.3 pence, exceeded the expectations of some analysts and prompted predictions that Barclays would show a loss for the full year.

"We had expected a £10 million interim loss," said Wayne Gerry, an analyst with Kleinwort Grieveson Securities Ltd. "The bigger provisioning figure was larger than we expected, suggesting past underprovisioning."

In reporting the £570 million charge, Barclays said it had boosted its reserves for possible losses on bad or doubtful Third World debt to cover 30 percent of loans in that category.

Barclays was the second of Britain's Big Four clearing banks to report a first-half loss after making exceptional provisions for bad or doubtful foreign loans.

Dresdner Profit Falls 15.7%

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank AG said Thursday that its partial operating profit fell 15.7 percent in the first half, to 378.4 million Deutsche marks (\$204 million at current exchange rates), as interest rate margins declined and pay increases pushed up costs.

Parent bank partial operating profit fell from 448.9 million DM, a half-year figure for 1986 based on a sum of monthly average earnings.

The results confirmed expectations for sharply lower earnings this year from West German banks, following Deutsche Bank AG's report Wednesday of a halving of first-half partial operating profit.

Partial operating profit comprises interest and commission earnings minus operating costs. Total operating profit, including earnings from trading on Dresdner's own account, fell at roughly the same rate, the bank said, as did profits in the Dresdner Bank group.

West German banks compare their interest earnings — effectively the difference between their cost of funds and their lending rate — with an average calculation from the previous year.

Dresdner said its average interest margin fell 0.1 percentage point, to 2.5 percent, so that despite a 5.5 percent rise in the average parent business volume, interest earnings slipped 0.8 percent to 1.32 billion DM in the first half.

Dresdner said commission business was more favorable than had been expected, where earnings slipped only 1.9 percent to 73.3 million DM from 585.2 million, buoyed especially by earnings from securities and new issue business.

Volume in the securities business remained at last year's high level, with customers mostly interested in bonds, while private customers were also interested in foreign shares, Dresdner said.

Operating costs rose 3.4 percent to 151 billion DM from 146 billion, largely because of pay increases for staff, it said, while the parent bank balance sheet rose 3.8 percent to 109.40 billion DM.

First Chicago to Restructure International Operations

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — First Chicago Corp., the 11th-largest U.S. bank holding company, said Thursday that it would consolidate its commercial lending operations overseas, taking a charge against third-quarter earnings of up to \$30 million.

Its chairman, Barry Sullivan, said that as many as 350 people would be trimmed from First Chicago's staff in France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, Panama, Singapore, Sweden and Dubai. He said the bank intended to concentrate on trading and securities.

But Mr. Sullivan said he did not expect the special charge to affect the company's projected loss for 1987 of \$240 million to \$450 million after provisions for troubled Third World loans.

In last year's third period, First Chicago posted a profit of \$72.3 million, or \$1.24 a share.

The company said that certain offices would be sold, closed or substantially reduced in size, although First Chicago would continue to provide services in those locations.

"Our goal is to be a preferred provider of corporate finance, trading and operating services delivered principally from global financial centers to our targeted

MAXWELL: Sets Elsevier Talks

(Continued from first finance page)

No. 3 behind the largest company,

NV Venered Bezi VNU.

Share trading in the three Dutch publishers was suspended Thursday on the Amsterdam bourse pending news of the response to Wolter's bid. At the time, Elsevier stood at 55.10 guilders (\$26.36), up from 53 guilders on Wednesday.

Mr. Overdeweit made clear that Elsevier would have preferred not to meet with the British publisher.

It agreed to the request only because Mr. Maxwell was a shareholder, although his stake wasn't immediately known.

Officials at Mr. Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corp. declined to comment.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Renault Shapes Up as Privatization Candidate — After '88

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — As the government proposed a way Thursday to allow Renault to raise money in the capital markets, speculation widened that the heavily indebted state automaker was headed toward privatization.

Although the government says officially that there are no plans to sell Renault shares to the public, government sources believe that such a politically loaded step is possible in the next few years — depending on who wins the 1988 presidential election.

Renault was nationalized by de Gaulle in 1945 following the liberation of France from Nazi occupation. Because the decision was a reprisal for the automaker's record of collaboration during the war, the issue of returning it to private hands is one of both fiscal and symbolic importance.

As Renault factories closed Thursday for the annual August holiday, the Finance Ministry said it would introduce legislation this fall to change the legal status of Regie Nationale des Usines Renault from that of a state agency to a common-law company.

The ministry said that although the

move would permit Renault to raise money from the capital markets, there were no plans to privatize it.

But a source in the Ministry of Industry said that a change from *regie*, or state agency, to *societe anonyme*, the legal status of most large companies, was "a first step toward privatization."

The source added, however, "You won't hear anything about that before the election."

On Tuesday, the leading newspaper Le Monde suggested that the change in legal status could be a preliminary action toward eventually bringing Renault's shares to market.

It said that the government planned to recapitalize Renault with about 10 billion francs (\$1.62 billion) to help it restructure its debt. Renault's debts amounted to 55 billion francs at the end of 1986.

The capital infusion, which Renault sources say would still not be enough to give the company a positive net worth, would come from proceeds from the government's privatization program. It already has raised 51 billion francs from denationalizing state companies, 30 billion francs more than it had expected.

The program is aimed at refocusing Renault on its core car-making business and reducing its break-even point.

The program appears to be paying off.

Renault expects to report a profit of 1 billion francs for the current year, a major improvement from 5.54 billion franc loss in 1986. Since 1982, the company has posted losses amounting to 31.9 billion francs.

Industry observers say that the automaker needs to build a solid earnings record before the government can relinquish control.

Political sources called the question of Renault's privatization "extremely heavy politically." They said they doubted that Prime Minister Jacques Chirac or his Rally for the Republic party would propose such a move before the election next spring.

Renault is not on the list of 63 companies that Mr. Chirac had targeted for denationalization.

President Francois Mitterrand has given a strong indication of his feelings on the subject. Last year, he refused to sign an order that would have permitted the government to sell off companies that had been nationalized prior to 1981, the year that the Socialists came to power.

Mr. Chirac used another procedure to make the sell-offs possible.

Renault's privatization could occur if Chirac is elected president, said Michel Crozier, a prominent French sociologist. "But it probably wouldn't if Raymond Barre is elected," he said, referring to the centrist who served as prime minister under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

"It certainly could not," the sociologist added, "if Mitterrand or Crozier is elected." Michel Crozier, a Socialist, is a former agriculture minister.

NOTICE

KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

Lesotho Highlands Development Authority Prequalification of contractors to tender for construction of access roads

The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority is planning the construction of major roadworks to provide access to phase 1a of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project. Only tenders from prequalified contractors will be considered for this work. The first contract will involve approximately 57 km of bitumen surfaced road, 14 km of gravel surfaced road and a major bridge of 465 m in length and up to 80 m above the riverbed. A smaller bridge 75 m long and up to 30 m above the river is also included. The works are located in rugged mountain country with limited access.

Prequalification documents and further information may be obtained from the following offices:

Lesotho Highlands Development Authority,
3rd floor, Lesotho Bank Center,
Kingway, Maseru
(P.O. Box 7332, Maseru, 100 Lesotho).

Telephone: (050) 311280 SA; (266) 311280 International.
Telex: (0963) 4522 LHDA LO.

Highland Infrastructure Consultants:
304 Brooklyn Plaza, 521 Folsom Street,
New Maekanele, Pretoria 0181.
(P.O. Box 1738, Pretoria, RSA 0001).

Telephone: (012) 465231. Telex: 322175 SA.

Applications are invited from major civil engineering contractors who wish to prequalify for this work. Only contractors with proven track records of work of similar type and magnitude should apply. They should have experience extending over not less than 5 years in Southern Africa.

The closing date for submission of completed prequalification documents (complete with application forms) will be September 15, 1987. No application for prequalification will be considered which is not in the prescribed format.

ICI Profit Jumped 33% in 2d Quarter as Sales Rose 11%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday that second-quarter pretax profit jumped 33 percent to £357 million (roughly \$717 million) from £268 million a year before, on an 11.5 percent gain in sales.

The company said profits grew in all its main businesses, a continuation of the trend from the second half of last year.

Although the results were in line with expectations, they pushed the share price off the

day's highs of 1,590 pence to a close of 1,542 pence on the London Stock Exchange, down from 1,550 Wednesday.

Sales rose to £2.81 billion from £2.52 billion, or 11.5 percent.

The industrial conglomerate, Britain's sixth-largest company, described its future prospects as reasonably favorable, but said it hinged on the price of oil and the value of the British pound against other currencies. It noted that a

number of its businesses were strong in the first half.

Net profit for the quarter increased 27 percent to £205 million, or 30.7 pence a share from £161 million, or 34.8 pence.

For the first half of the year, pretax profit rose 46 percent to £691 million pounds, as sales climbed 11 percent to £5.6 billion. Net rose 40 percent to £393 million.

Pretax profit in the consumer and specialty products division increased 26 percent in the first half.

(AP, Reuters)

Siemens Earnings Fell 3.6% in 9 Months

Reuters

MUNICH — Siemens AG said Thursday that group profit slipped 3.6 percent to 949 million DM (\$111 at current exchange rates) in the first nine months of its fiscal year ending Sept. 30, from 985 million DM in the comparable 1986 period.

The West German electrical giant blamed the decline on heavy investment and research spending, as well as intense competition because of the weak dollar and sluggish West German economy.

Earlier this month, the company cited these last two reasons in its forecast of a decline in profit for the full year from 1.47 billion DM last year.

That announcement had caused a fall in the

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *... The Associated Press*

... For Associated Press

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 30th July 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The parenthesized symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Floating-Rate Notes

Pounds Sterling

BOOKS

THE FORBIDDEN ZONE

By Michael Levy. 250 pages. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

men have developed such a variety of solutions to make their work palatable. They make sexual jokes. They fragment responsibility. They invoke jargon. They claim to be technicians. A detective tolerates "the garbage" he sees because one of the Ten Commandments holds that "Thou shall not kill."

But largely Levy's subject is tolerable, because his prose is so clean. He seems to have learned something from the pathologists who warn him that watching a post-mortem may be too much for him because "the gestalt of the scene" will do him in. "We look at specific things; this organ, that organ; its size, shape, color, weight. We don't see the whole gestalt, the body laid out on the table. You might, and that might be too much."

Apparently, it wasn't. And this is because Levy — whose previous books include two studies of American history through photographs, "Wisconsin Death Trip" and "Real Life: Louisville in the Twenties" — learned to look at specific things. Instead of the body laid out on the table, he sees organs. Instead of the gore in a slaughterhouse, he sees blood that is brighter than a candy apple, shinier than the finish on a fast car, much more alluring than the reddest lipstick.

The question remains: What is Levy trying to accomplish? Obviously he has no motive for guiding us into the forbidden zone. Many motives, to judge from hints that are scattered throughout his text. *Pear*, Obsession, Identification with his dying father. Survival, guilt for having escaped the Holocaust. Disavowal of Americans for averting their eyes and, instead of gazing at death, watching the steady state, we switch back and forth from one violent epiphany to the other. Ordinary and inevitable death, death as an actual part of life, has become so rare that when it occurs, it seems like an reverberation like a handclap in an empty auditorium.

What Levy has finally accomplished is the reverse of the fable told in the epigraph to John O'Hara's novel, "Appointment in Samarra" (which, incidentally, Levy invokes without crediting to its proper source, Somerset Maugham). Instead of fleeing death, he rushes eagerly to meet Death in Samarra. But nowhere in these pages does he evoke Death's emptiness and oblivion. What he encounters in Samarra is only Death's pampelmusia. Nowhere in "The Forbidden Zone" do we meet Death's nothing.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BOMB	TERRA	MAD
AVER	STEER	DARE
NAME	PHASE	ELLA
GLOAT	EDUCATION	
THOR	LALA	
IS THE	BEST	TIARA
REA	NEAT	DOLLAR
FISH	SLAVE	SITS
ENTIRE	RILL	BIO
REESE	PROVISION	
TEAL	LEFT	
FOROLAGE	EIGER	
IGOR	ANENT	NAVE
SLAY	PENCE	GLEN
TEN	TREED	YARD

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